# Form Academy To Acquaint USA and Africa

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YORK — Because Africa and the United States know little about each other at a time when it is crucial that they should be well acquainted, an African Academy of Arts and Research has been organized to spread knowledge here of what is still "the Dark Continent" to many Americans, it was announced Sunday by Kingsley Mbadiwe, head of the board of directors.

Mbadiwe is a member of a noted Nigerian family and has been a student, writer and speaker on African subjects in this country for the past two years.

A temporary office was opened Saturday following a first meeting of the board of directors, at 55 west Forty-second street, and first steps are being taken to organize the widening of information about African art, business, and life generally.

— A Colored Judge —

# The African Academy Of Arts and Research

The Union

Because Africa and the United States know little about each other at a time when it is crucial that they should be well acquainted, an African Academy of Arts and Research has been organized to spread knowledge here of what is still "the Dark Continent" to many Americans, it is announced today (Sunday, November 14) by Kingsley Mbadiwe, head of the board of directors. Mr. Mbadiwe is a member of a noted Nigerian family and has been a student, writer and speaker on African subjects in this country for the past two years

Cincinnati, Ohio

A temporary office was opened yesterday (Saturday) following a first meeting of the board of directors, at 55 West Forty-second Street, and first steps are being taken to organize the widening of information about African art, business and life generally. Suggestions as to what knowledge about Africa is wanted are invited, for, as Mr. Mbadiwe points out in a statement, "I found in my travels in the United States that many people did not even know we had schools—they still think of Africa as entirely like the adventure books and pictures."

## AFRICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND RESEARCH

The first project of the Academy is the presentation of an African Dance Festival at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, December 13, at which Mrs. Roosevelt will be guest of honor and will speak. It is being staged by Asadata Dafora, outstanding African teacher and musician in this country, whose African dance-dramas, "Kykunkor" and "Zunguru" won wide acclaim when presented some years ago, on Broadway and elsewhere.

41-1943

AMERICAN LEGION

# Ala. Legion Post Gets New Charter

Defender Chicago, Ill

DEC 30 1943

BIRMINGHAM (ANP)—Blocked in their efforts to regain the Britton McKenzie post charter they lost from the Alabama American Legion allegedly because of "illegal activities" former members of the post set up a new organization here Tuesday called George Ruffin post. The new veterans organization will be affiliated with the National Council of Negro Veterans, Inc.

Molton H. Gray, who served as a lieutenant in the 366th infantry during World War I, was unanimously elected commander of the new post. Headquarters of the NCNV are located in Kansas City, Mo. It was formed, leaders say, because most southern states refuse to grant charters to Negro veterans in the American Legion.

41-1943

# Brown's Article On Press Rapped

JAN 20 1943

NEW YORK CITY —(SNS)— Because of the Council for Democracy's refusal to accept responsibility for the publication of an article by Warren Brown, one of its paid employes, slandering the entire Negro press, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, resigned this week as a director of the Council. The Brown article appeared simultaneously on newsstands last month in the December 19th Saturday Review of Literature and the January Reader's Digest.

Ernest Angell, president of the Council for Democracy in answer to White's query as to whether the position of the Council was "indicated" by the Brown article said:

**UPHELD BY COUNCIL**

"The Council is not called upon either to endorse and adopt every statement made in its general conclusion, nor to repudiate the particular statements and general conclusions. The article is not in the formal sense an official Council publication. It was written by a regular member of our staff. We knew it was being written; we saw the piece before it was turned in for publication. We did not see then nor do we see now any reason to disavow it or to modify it."

White charged that the Brown article is not a well-rounded presentation and would do "infinite harm" because of its immaturity and false emphasis. He pointed out also that the appearance of a reprint of the article in a recent Texas daily newspaper alongside an advertisement of the Ku Klux Klan was an unpleasant coincidence.

Accompanying White's resignation was a statement by Roy Wilkins, Assistant NAACP executive secretary, CRISIS editor and veteran newspaper man. Wilkins asserted that evidently there was a plan for this article, perhaps before it was written and that someone was very anxious to place the 7 million circulation of the Reader's Digest behind Brown's statements. He said that information had reached him that the Reader's Digest had had this article originally and had approached several magazines including OPPORTUNITY to get them to publish it so that the Digest could "digest" it.

**CONTEMPT FOR NEGROES**

Finally, it was placed with the SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE and published simultaneously in the Digest. "I think," Wilkins concluded, 'that the publication of this indictment of practically the entire press of a minority of 13 million people is indicative of misjudgement of and contempt for the ability, aspirations and feelings of the great masses of Negro citizens."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

# White Quits Council over Brown's Article

NEW YORK.—The Council for Democracy this week lost Walter White as a director because it would not accept responsibility for Dr. Warren Brown's recently published indictment of colored newspapers.

The NAACP executive secretary tendered his resignation to Ernest Engell, white, council president, after the latter admitted official knowledge of the article's preparation and said:

**"Wouldn't Modify It"**

"The council is not called upon either to endorse and adopt every statement made in its general conclusion, or to repudiate the particular statements and general conclusions.

"The article is not in the formal sense an official council publication . . . We did not see then nor do we see now any reason to disavow it or to modify it."

**Emphases Called False**

Mr. White charged that the article, appearing in the Saturday Review of Literature and in condensed form in the Reader's Digest, would do "infinite harm" because of its immaturity and false emphases.

His resignation was accompanied by a statement from Roy Wilkins, Crisis editor, citing indications that someone was "very anxious" to arrange, even before it was written, for wide circulation of the article.

WALTER WHITE

**LIBERIA TO GET LEASE-LEND AID**

JAN 23 1943

WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt has instructed Lease-Lend Administrator, Stettinius to add Liberia to the list of lend-lease nations, it was announced Monday.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

# Walter White Resigns Council For Democracy Post Over Brown's Article

JAN 22 1943

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## NEGRO PRESS STUDIED AT CONFERENCE HERE

### *Editors of Two Races Meet at Call of Council for Democracy*

A two-day Negro press conference was opened yesterday at 9:15 A. M. in the Hotel Pennsylvania under the auspices of the Council for Democracy. The meeting, which brought together Negro and white editors, was organized after an industrial survey by the council last Winter had covered all of the major industrial areas where integration of Negroes into war work was studied.

Presiding at yesterday's and subsequent meetings was Ernest Angell, president of the Council for Democracy. Among the speakers at the opening sessions were Mr. Angell, William E. Haskell, conference chairman and administrative assistant to the president of The New York Herald Tribune; Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, author; Elmer A. Carter, member of the council board of directors; Ted O. Thack-

ery, editor of The New York Post, and James B. Reston of THE NEW YORK TIMES staff.

After a session this morning a luncheon in honor of the delegates will be given at 1 P. M. by the Council for Democracy.

41-1943



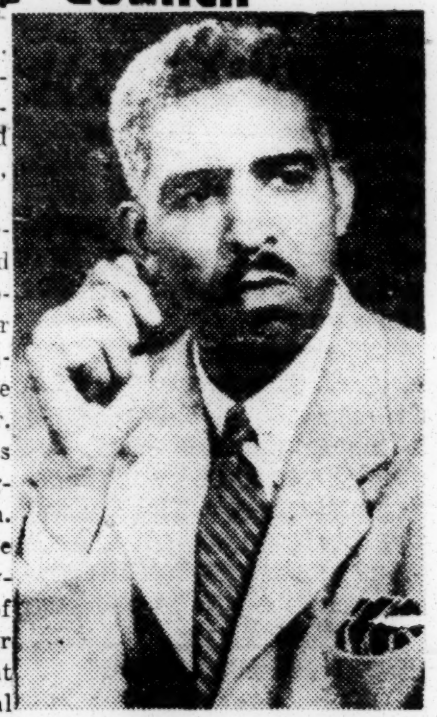
# Alphaeus Hunton Joins African Affairs Council

People's Voice New York, N. Y.

AUG 14 1943

Appointment of Dr. W. A. Hunton as director of publications for the Council on African Affairs was announced last week by Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director.

Employed since 1926 in the Department of English at Howard University, Dr. Hunton has applied for leave of absence in order to work with the Council. A member of the National Board of the National Negro Congress, Dr. Hunton has been for several years a leading [redacted] in the Washington Council of that organization. He is also well-known in trade union circles of Washington, having been Secretary-Treasurer of the Council of United Negro Labor Leaders, and a former President of the Howard University local of the American Federation of Teachers.



DR. W. A. HUNTON

In starting his work last week at the offices of the Council on African Affairs, 1112 Broadway, Dr. Hunton stated: "I am very happy to become associated with Paul Robeson, Max Yergan, and the other officers of the Council in the important work which they are doing for the cause of the liberation of the peoples of Africa, and in developing a better understanding among the American people, and particularly among organized labor, Negro, and other progressive groups, of Africa's place in this global people's war and in the global people's [redacted] to follow.

"Just as labor and the liberal forces of England recognized 80 years ago that their own interests lay in the overthrow of American slavery, so today it is necessary for Americans and all peoples of the anti-axis world to realize that their future security and peace must ultimately depend upon the abolition of the principle and practice of imperialism in Africa and throughout the world.

# South African Elections Viewed as Pro-War Victory

People's Voice New York, N. Y.

AUG 14 1943

The Council on African Affairs, of which Dr. Max Yergan is executive director, views the outcome of the recent government's majority over anti-war forces in the parliament of the Union of South Africa, as of great importance furthering the mobilization of Africa's manpower and resources against the axis powers.

AUG 14 1943

The first returns of the general election on July 7, indicate that the vote is running 6-1 in favor of the pro-war candidates. The Parties supporting Prime Minister Jan Smuts' policies, which include military mobilization of the natives, have so far won 77 seats in parliament as against 10 for the Nationalist (anti-war) Party.

**Malan's Record**

Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, has a notorious record of pro-Nazi dealings and of advocating repressive measures against both Jews and Bantu natives in S. Africa.

The victory for the pro-war forces is regarded as especially significant because of the efforts of the German radio in daily broadcasts beamed to S. Africa from Zeesen to influence voters against the government, and because of the efforts, alleged by the secretary of the [redacted] (government party), to sabotage the large soldiers' vote, which circumstance has delayed the final count of the ballots.

AUG 14 1943

# Fight Manager First To Aid Social Groups

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Last Thursday afternoon at New York's Hotel Theresa, a group of leaders, representing ten of the nation's most important social organizations engaged in the work of advancing the race and salvaging its youth, met to celebrate a significant precedent set when it was decided that five per cent of the August 27 Armstrong-Robinson fight was to go to Negro organizations.

This important social act was brought about by the veteran fight promtoter and present manager of Henry Armstrong, George Moore. The selection of organizations to participate in the benefits was made by Judge Hubert Delany.

SEP 1 1943

**Ten Beneficiaries**

The organizations are: Wiltwyck School for Boys; National Urban League; NAACP; Harlem Committee of the NYC Defense Recreation Committee; Hope Day Nursery; National Council of YMCA; National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Riverdale Colored Orphan Asylum; Council on African Affairs, and St. Martin's Episcopal Church. The total cut was $2,500.

In his suite at the Hotel Theresa, Moore said: "I am happy to have played a part in setting a precedent in bringing Negro organizations to share in the benefits of this great sport. Millions have gone to white charities in the past. Negro fighters have played a part in making the boxing game a great financial success. Why shouldn't his organizations receive a fair share?"

SEP 1 1943

**Started Mixed Bouts**

This was not the first precedent set by Moore. In 1919 he came to New York to engage Negro and white boys in mixed bouts. Moore believed what happened in New York would influence the rest of the boxing world.

**First Negro Champ**

Before Moore broke the color line. Negro boxers were overworked, fought practically for living expenses, never made the big cards, and fought only members of their own race. The first mixed match was between Danny Edwards, the uncrowned bantamweight champion of the world, and Johnny Irish Curtain, a contender for the title held by Joe Lynch, the white champion. Danny won the decision.

SEP 1 1943

Moore, who had promoted fights and managed fighters for 30 years, came out of retirement to help Henry Armstrong to stage his comeback and to establish financial security. Armstrong had little to show for his triple-titled career. While handling Henry, Moore realized how much the big white charities were currently getting from the fight game.

# National Groups Adopt Non-Partisan Yardstick

New York, N. Y.—A yardstick for the measurement of political parties and candidates by Negro voters in 1944 was formulated and signed here November 20 by 24 representatives of 20 national organizations.

The yardstick was incorporated in "A Declaration by Negro Voters" which asserted: "The Negro voter will support a political party which by words and deeds shows its determination to work for full citizenship status for thirteen million American Negroes and to better the lot of all disadventaged people in this country. The Negro knows that his voting strength in 17 or more states with 281 or more votes in the electoral college gives him the potential balance of power in any reasonably close national election and in many state and local elections. His vote no longer belongs to any one political party."

The first item on the yardstick recognizes the war "as the chief issue confronting our country" and the demand is made that "victory must crush fascism at home as well as abroad." The conferees urged consideration of all issues "affecting the entire country" as well as those specifically affecting Negroes, and declared that price control, extension of social security, post war employment, in judging candidates and parties.

"We insist upon the right to vote in every state, unrestriced by poll taxes, white democratic primaries, the gerrymandering of districts, or any other device designed to disfranchise the Negro and other voters," the statement declared.

A demand for forthright action against the evils of lynching and mob violence was incorporated in the statement together with a request that the cloture rule be adopted in the Senate to permit action on the anti-poll tax bill. The statement also called for the continuation and expansion of the work of the FEPC after the war.

Also demanded was an end to imperialism and colonial exploitation.

The statement condemned segregation of, and discrimination against, Negroes in the armed forces and declared, "the policy of the present administration with reference to the Negro in the armed forces is bad in principle and has failed. Any party which hopes to win the support of Negroes must adopt a new and democratic program for the integration into the armed forces including the following provisions:

DEC 3 - 1943

(a) Full integration of the Negro into the armed forces without segregation.

(b) The abolition of quotas by race of the medical corps, nurse corps, technical and all other branches of service throughout the armed forces.

(c) A vigorous and purposeful program of education in decent and democratic race relations to be carried out throughout the Army and Navy.

(d) A radically revised Navy program which will include the acceptance of Negroes as commissioned officers, the use of Negroes in general and technical service on sea-going vessels, the elimination of restrictions preventing capable messmen from transfer and promotion out of that service and the acceptance of Negro women in the WAVES, SPARS, and nurse corps without segregation.

DEC 3 - 1943

(e) The abolition of segregation in recreational and other facilities at army posts and naval shore installations as well as the abolition of segregation of blood plasma for the armed services.

(f) The progressive removal of Negro troops from those areas where they are treated with violence, abuse and disrespect in the demonstrated inability of the federal authorities, military and civil, to cope with such behaviour.

DEC 3 - 1943

(g) Negroes now largely denied the right to serve in combat forces must be given the same opportunity as others to serve in this field as well as all other branches of the service.

DEC 3 - 1943

The statement concluded by saying "Negro voters are distrustful of most candidates who come from those states which deny Negroes opportunity to vote and confine them to rigid patterns of segregation and inferior status. No candidate from any section of the country will be acceptable to Negro voters unless he has clearly demonstrated opposition to and departure from the prevailing anti-Negro traditions.

The statement continues: "We hereby serve notice that if either major political party shall nominate for President or Vice-President a candidate of vacillating or reactionary character or with an anti-Negro record, it will be vigorously opposed by the Negro vote.

"We repudiate all venal politicians, Negro and white, who attempt for personal profit to 'deliver the Negro vote.' We hereby serve notice that the Negro has come of age politically.

"This statement is designed both to make clear the Negro's present attitude of resentment against the shortcomings of both major political parties and to serve as a guide in measuring the future intentions of parties and candidates. The first test of the honesty of these intentions will be the vote upon the pending poll tax bill and cloture if necessary, and we serve notice on all Senators and their party associates that we will vigorously oppose all Senators who refuse to vote for cloture on this bill. We call upon enlightened labor, church farm and other groups to oppose actively the current wave of reaction. We will combine on a minimum program with such enlightened groups together these groups constitute a majority of the electorate. Together we will beat back the tide of reaction and build a more decent world now and in the post war years which can insure a durable peace.

DEC 3 - 1943

"The Negro voter has not yet chosen sides for 1944.

"His vote cannot be purchased by distributing money to and through party hacks. It cannot be won by pointing to jobs given to a few individual Negroes, although the recognition of the Negro as an integral part of the body politic through the selection of qualified Negroes for appointive or elective offices is included among the Negro's demands. The Negro vote no longer can be won by meaningless generalities in party platforms which are promptly forgotten on election day."

DEC 3 - 1943

The conference was held at the invitation of the NA[illegible] signers of the declaration were: Elsie Austin, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Mary McLeod Bethune, National Council of Negro Women; Dr. R. A. Billings, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity; Oscar Brown, Chicago Branch NAACP; Dorothy Holiday Bryant, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Inc.; Judge William H. Hastie, NAACP; Dr. D. V. Jemison, National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.; and Alabama Baptist State Convention, Inc.; Carl Johnson, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Dr. Rayford Logan, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Z. Alexander Looby, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP; George W. Millner, International Longshoremen's Association; Leslie Perry, Washington Bureau, NAACP; Adam C. Powell, Jr., People's Committee; A. Philip Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters, and MOW Movement; Dr. Lem A. Ransom; Mabel K. Staupers, Col-

41-1943

# Chicago Convention Votes for a New March on Capital

Afro-American-Baltimore, Md.

## Randolph Says It's Necessary; Resolutions Hit Communists, Poll Tax and FEPC

JUN 10 1943

**By B. M. PHILLIPS**
**Editor of the Baltimore Afro-American**

CHICAGO—The March-on-Washington Committee at the closing of its We-Are-Americans-Too convention, Saturday, voted to take immediate steps necessary for a "national, disciplined and non-violent march on the nation's capital to demand action of the national government and authorized the executive committee to set the time and the date.

This action, taken in the form of a resolution, said:

"Whereas the march was organized for the specific purpose of applying more dynamic techniques to the struggle of colored people for full equality, and

Whereas the march was planned to obtain an executive order outlawing discrimination and was postponed after securing Executive Order 8802, and

Whereas the continued indignities to colored soldiers, the appeasement policy toward Southern reactionaries by the administration and the recent riots in Los Angeles, Beaumont and Detroit indicate reaction is fastening its grip upon the nation to the detriment, not only of the colored man, but also to the disadvantage of labor and to progress generally, and

Whereas a march on the nation's capitol at any time, especially during war time, for the protection of minority rights, requires the most careful planning, organization and discipline, therefore, be it

Resolved that the MOWM in convention here unequivocally approve the march and take immediate steps necessary for a national disciplined and non-violent march of colored people to demand action of our national government, and

Resolved that the national executive committee is herewith authorized and directed by the convention to settle upon the date of the march."

Several delegates argued that a march on Washington now would be "impractical" and "ineffective" and urged that the committee defer use of this strategy."

However, the convention passed the resolution calling for a march and A. Philip Randolph, after the passage of the measure, remarked that he believed "we'll have to march soon."

The convention also adopted twenty-one other resolutions, one of them opposing the Communist party and Communist-front organizations, and another calling for a boycott of all movies which hold colored people up to scorn and ridicule, and four condemned status of the FEPC and action of its new chairman, Father Frank J. Haas.

The resolution condemning the Communists said:

"Whereas the Communists have no idea what they can do or believe from day to day because of the control of Soviet Russia and since their primary interests are to sacrifice, short, colored people of America for the benefit of Russia, we go on record as opposed to cooperation with the Communist party or communist-front groups."

The resolution added that this denunciation was not to be construed as an expression of opposition to Russia "in her heroic fight against Hitler."

Other resolutions adopted by the convention in the closing session which ended Saturday evening put the movement on record as:

1. Backing and endorsing the fight to wipe out the Axis menace.
2. Endorsing the policy of a mixed army on the grounds that it is a negation of democracy to segregate soldiers who are fighting for the same cause.
3. Calling for representation of colored people of America on the committee appointed by the President to sit at the peace table to make post war plans.
4. Condemning segregation of workers in war industries as undemocratic.
5. Urging Congress to pass the tanti-poll tax bill which would give the franchise to 10 million citizens.
6. Calling for cooperation with other organizations which have sound democratic standards and no totalitarian ideals.
7. Urging publication by Army and Navy of a pamphlet for white soldiers on achivements of colored people and information acquainting them with terms insulting to colored people, similar to booklet prepared for U.S. troops on understanding English soldiers.
8. Indicating the goals and aims of the March movement to be abolition of discrimination in army, government, trade unions, war plants, organization of millions of unorganized for the purpose of pressure ad endorsement of mass action in the form of large public meetings, marches on city halls, picketings and other gatherings.
9. Approving adoption of the method of non-violent, goodwill direct action to be developed in specific areas of injustice in protest against employment, transportation discrimination, civil rights violations, armed forces segregation and constitutional injustices and approving setting up of institutes in various locals to educate pepole to this program.
10. Demanding revision of the Atlantic Charter to include darker races and asking President Roosevelt to extend the Four Freedoms to colored people.
11. Calling up the United Nations to give freedom and independence to the peoples of Africa, India, West Indies and other colonies.
12. Condemning the policy of President Roosevelt in refusing to meet with colored leaders to discuss problems of colored people in this emergency and urging members to send letters and telegrams to the President urging that he meet with a committee selected by the March on Washington movement.
13. Approving unqualified support of the fight of Wnfred Lynn against fighting in a jim crow army and urging that each local uint of the March set up Lynn committees, conduct meetings, sponsor essay contests in high schools and otherwise publicize the case and urge others to follow his example.
14. Condemning the action of Father Francis J. Haas, chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee in sanctioning and approving a segregated work agreement on the Mobile, Ala., shipyard dispute; for ignoring the existing members of the committee when he was appointed.
15. Demanding the immediate rescheduling of the firemen's hearing by the FEPC and reappointment of Earl Dickerson, Chicago, to the committee; retention of the technique of public hearings by the committee; demanding that FEPC maintain its jurisdiction over all discrimination in employment and not surrender its authority to the War Manpower Commission; demanding a budget of 5 million dollars so that FEPC may maintain an adequate staff and investigation.
16. Providing for formation of a National Committee on FEPC within the March movement to draft a bill similar to the National Labor Relations Act to insure permanency of FEPC and sponsor its introduction and passage in Congress.
17. Calling for setting up by the WOMW a national conference of interested groups and individuals to sponsor a national Federated group to safeguard the FEPC and that this group distribute 200,000 leaflets of informative nature advising citizens of the true status of the FEPC.
18. Setting up in each local community of the March an FEPC committee to stimulate mass pressure upon various issues relative to FEPC and to direct the sending of communications to the President and other responsible officials.
19. Providing for the executive committee to undertake for 12 months the operation of the national office in N.Y. at a cost of $12,000.

JUN 10 1943

# MOWM Asks Roosevelt To Appoint Race Commission

Pittsburgh Courier

JUL 10 1943

SESSIONS HEAR NOTED DISCUSSANTS

CHICAGO, July 8—The March on Washington movement's "We Are Americans, Too" conference opened at Chicago Sunday, June 30, with a packed meeting at the Metropolitan Community church. A large number of delegates were present from Canada, throughout the nation. Fraternal delegates were present from the United States and cities such as New York, Washington and St. Louis, there were 20 or more delegates representing the Congress of Racial Equality.

One of the first acts of the conference was the adoption of a strong resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to appoint a National Commission on Race with an ever heard of and will continue long after he is dead and gone. The impassioned, scholarly and forgotten unless members to study the conditions of first-class citizenship in America. That the remedy lies in a holiday mood but that they are not here to apply present from Canada, the United States and to members of the Congress, ended with the assertion that "Race riots and mob rule in America long before practicing what it placed the blame for the undemocratic treatment of Negro citizens upon Hitler and his democracy."

A first impression of the conference was that the assembled delegates and their leaders are not here in a holiday mood but that they are here on cold business, the business of mobilizing the Negro people for an all-out fight for their rights as American citizens and that there will be no compromise. This note was the central theme of every speech made and the same thread could be observed in every conversation among delegates around conference headquarters.

ASK FDR TO NAME

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of New York City college, and democracy.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director

James B. Adams and Henry Johnson; "Non-violent goodwill direct action—what it is and how it can be applied to abolishing jim crow." The discussants on this subject were William Stuart Nelson, James Farmer, J. Holmes Smith, Miss E. Pauline Myers, Bayard Rustin; "The Negro in peace and post-war planning." The experts leading this discussion were Dr. Louis Wirth, Dr. Melville Herskovits, Dr. Eric Williams; "Fighting the war's greatest scandal—jim crow in uniform." Speakers on this subject were Vincent Baker, James Farmer, David Grant, Horace Sheffield, Roscoe C. Mitchell, John Holly, Ira DeA. Reid and Norman Thomas.

An open air mass interdenominational and interracial prayer meeting was held at the Negro Soldiers' Monument on the Southside on Sunday, July 4, with outstanding religious leaders conducting the ceremonies.

The conference closed on Sunday afternoon with a mass meeting at the DuSable high school auditorium with addresses by Dr. E. Stanley Jones, Milton P. Webster and A. Philip Randolph.

## Words Well-Spoken

Daily World

Writing under the caption of the "Passing Parade" last week, which was a feature of our Sunday issue, Frank Marshall Davis dwelled at some length upon the futility and failure of the March On Washington Movement with segregation policy, and advised that its leaders unite their forces and support the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Davis said in part: "The March on Washington Movement has a program similar in most respects to that of the NAACP. That in itself indicates the uselessness of it. If it is desirous of aiding Negroes why does t not become part and parcel of this long-established Association. And if there is a feeling that the NAACP does not appeal to the masses, why not let Randolph devote himself to herding the rank and file into the association corral? This would certainly produce a more powerful organization."

In this statement, Mr. Davis takes high grounds for racial unity and interracial progress. In fact and in principle, this newspaper supports this view as sound and as the only practicable view to be taken by a minority group that has nothing to gain and everything to lose in endless, disjointed clubs and organizations, whose aims and purposes are identical.

Atlanta, Georgia

It is not on the national plane alone that such a policy should be pursued, but locally too, we see every sound argument why citizens in the various communities should stand solidly behind the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. True enough, the problems in each community may be different. But where there is a branch of the Association we are confident that the broad aims can always fit into the mold and pattern of the general Association. What we need now is not more organizations but more cooperation and unity in the ones already in operation.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

## May March on Washington Next Spring-Randolph

DENVER, Colo. (ANP)—"You may expect the call to march on Washington perhaps next spring," A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and national director of the March on Washington Movement, told three audiences here Sunday and Monday.

He t[illegible]h overflowing crowd at Scott Methodist Church Sunday night that colored people, like labor, capital, the South and other groups, must develop pressure if they would have their problems solved as only the Federal Government and the President can solve them.

### Must Finish Civil War

Monday afternoon Mr. Randolph outlined his direct non-violent, good-will action technique before a youth session at New Hope Baptist Church where he also heard statements on discrimination as it affects youth from the youths themselves.

Monday night, the New Hope was again crowded when he declared that the Civil War was "an uncompleted bourgeois revolution" which must be completed by colored people, labor and the liberal element in the nation if, indeed, its purpose of freeing and giving status to colored Americans is to be realized.

## Dr. Robeson Scores Discrimination In March On Washington

Star of Zion

By [illegible] LEACH

New York [illegible] July 28.—Dr. B. C. Robeson, pastor of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, told a capacity audience here on Sunday that the "March on Washington" organization shows inconsistency by passing a reported resolution barring membership to white citizens.

Charlotte, N. C.

"It is the height of folly," declared Dr. Robeson for the organization to 'march on Washington' to protest against discrimination and segregation and at the same time practice discrimination. The barring of whites from membership is segregation and nothing less."

### Forgot The Church

Dr. Robeson also pointed out that when the "March on Washington" group organized "insofar as our records show, none of the churches nor church leaders were invited to sit in on the councils nor were they consulted about the program of action." Notwithstanding this indifference or lack of [illegible] on the part of the organizers, continued Robeson, shortly after they perfected their organization "the leaders sent out notices to the churches asking for a place on the church calendar to address the members."

### Shut The Door In Another Man's Face

The resolution barring whites from

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

## MOWM Plans 'Real March'

WASHINGTON — (Special) — Launching of a new, nationwide campaign to culminate in an actual march on the capital by thousands of Negroes demanding issuance of a presidential proclamation abolishing jim crowism in the armed forces was announced officially at a mass meeting in the auditorium of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church Sunday afternon by leaders of the March on Washington Movement (MOWM). The occasion was a mass meeting of the Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen, sponsored on the eve of the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) railroad hearings opening this Wednesday.

### Speakers

The official announcement was made by Pauline Meyers, executive secretary of MOWM. Immediately afterward, A. Philip Randolph, MOWM head, repeated the announcement, declaring the move only one of several planned in the MOWM program.

Sharing the spotlight with Randolph on the speakers' bill at the meeting was Senator William Langer (Rep.-North Dakota) who declared himself uncompromisingly opposed to racial discrimination of all sorts.

"I speak," said Langer, "not just for myself as a man in office but for all the common people of my state, North Dakota.

"Jim Crowism should be absolutely and forever abolished," he asserted with vigor. "We are going to have real democracy and not synthetic democracy in these United States. The common people all over the country are involved."

The North Dakota solon, discussing the railroad hearings, warned his audience that there might be frequent attempts during the hearings to forestall any positive corrective action with the much-used comment: "We're at war—don't stir up any trouble." Such attempts, he said, must not be allowed to slacken the application of whatever remedies are deemed necessary.

### Senator's Support

Discussing the March on Washington movement, Senator Langer urged that a committe be organized in every region of the country.

"Get every Negro in the country in the March on Washington Movement," he declared. "The only way the Negro locomotive firemen—and all other Negroes—will get a square deal is by an organization for political action."

Although sponsored by the Provisional Committee and advertised extensively as a meeting on the FEPC and the railroad hearings, the gathering Sunday developed into a March on Washington rally almost from the outset. B. F. McLaurin, of the Provisional Committee, officiating as chairman, first introduced a veteran railroad firemen, John Daniels, who related briefly some of the problems in the railroad industry.

Introduction of Attorney C. W. Burton, head of the Chicago MOWM division, then injected into the meeting the MOWM theme which was continued—with mere occasional references to the railroad situation and the FEPC—in the speeches of Senator Langer, Dr. Lawrence Edvin, of the New York MOWM, Miss Myers and Randolph himself.

### Permanent FEPC!

In his speech, Randolph, discussing the program of MOWM, revealed that plans have been launched for a campaign seeking federal legislation to make FEPC a permanent agency for the post-war period.

"Liberty has lost ground in America," declared Randolph dho, in addition to heading the MOWM is president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and chairman of the Brotherhood-sponsored Provisional Committee.

The MOWM, according to Randolph, also plans a conference to "develop a sound, scientific program in terms of the relationship of the darker peoples of the world to imperial rule" to present to the peace conference and also contemplated is a huge world conference of the darker peoples of all races and countries to be held at the same time as the peace conference.

An audience of several hundred persons packed the auditorium for the meeting. Included in the crowd were a number of railroad firemen from the South, in Washington to attend, in some cases, to testify at the FEPC hearings this week.

41-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## On Mr. Randolph's Proposal For Negro Action

1/19/43

According to the press reports, the technique of non-violent civil disobedience popularized and used effectively by Mahatma Gandhi in India will be adopted by the March on Washington Movement at its May conference if the wishes of A. Philip Randolph, founder of the movement, prevail.

By the adoption of such technique, Mr. Randolph, who is the International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, hopes to focus the attention of American people upon the violation of the basic human, moral and citizenship rights of the Negro in this country.

Already awakening with increasing education, to the denial of him to the basic human moral and citizenship rights enjoyed by every other American citizen, with the coming of the war in its global aspects, arising therefrom the principle of the four freedoms, universal democracy, and brotherhood as the nation's chief aims in the prosecution of the war, the Negro's concern with his denial of the principle of the four freedoms, and the failure to apply the principles of universal democracy and brotherhood to him as an American citizen has increased with increasing references to these principles by the men and women in the places of power responding to the need for the adoption of such means in the successful conduct of the war.

With the increasing concern of the rank and file of the American Negroes with the denial to them of the basic human moral and citizenship rights being everywhere manifested, either in open defiance or sullen and silent resentment and apathy, Negro leaders throughout the nation, in recognition of their responsibility both to the nation and to the group have long been in search of a workable technique and pattern of political and civil conduct and action out of which might come improvements in the lot of the Negro as an American citizen, thus enabling him to contribute far more largely to the nation's war effort. Thus concerned Negro leaders have been looking more and more to India and Gandhi and his campaign of civil disobedience as an example. Mr. Randolph, being the first Negro leader of the national statute to openly suggest the adoption of the Gandhi technique and pattern on the part of the American Negro.

1/19/43

That responsible Negro leaders everywhere should oppose the adoption by any group of Negroes anywhere, of the Gandhi technique and pattern, and therefore prevent the spread of the idea among the rank and file of the American Negroes is not only because of the revolutionary and radical aspect of the proposal, but because of the comparative differences between the conditions and opportunities afforded the American Negro under the orderly, slower but more enduring processes of American Constitutional government, and of the traditional and historic differences between the relationship of India and Indians to the British people and the British Empire.

According to history India had been a civilized nation for centuries before the Romans first invaded the British Isles and found the inhabitants living in caves and painting their bodies blue. A nation of 400,000,000 people, ten thousand miles removed from the nation of 60,000,000 people who, have ruled, explored and suppressed them for more than three centuries, with their conditions, much worse today than on the day the British came, Gandhi and the Indians have the evidences of the failure of three centuries of the British ruler to improve their lot, together with the undisputed title to their own country as a basic for the adoption of the campaign of civil disobedience; while the American Negro, only 15,000,000, in 130,000,000 people, despite the existences of conditions that have prevented his enjoyment of many rights and benefits of an American citizen, in all areas of American life, though having a claim equal to any other American; in the seventy years of his freedom has made a greater progress in all the phases of citizenship than witnessed by any other group in the world history; and still is not denied the right to contend for further progress and improvement according to the American way which will continue to safeguard the progress and gains already made while continuing efforts towards greater progress and gain. 1/19/43

It is therefore our hope the proposal of non-violent civil disobedience by Mr. Randolph will be at once rejected by the rank and file of Negroes and Negro leaders throughout the country, that efforts be at once put forth to offset the effects of such a proposal upon the minds of the Negro masses, and that the March on Washington Movement will recognize the danger of such a movement and defeat the proposal at its May conference.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

ANTI-JIM CROW JAN 9 1943

Plans for a program of non-violent civil disobedience and non-cooperation as part of anti-jim crow action were sketched this week by President A. Philip Randolph of the March on Washington Movement. The program would include 'refusal by colored people to obey any law which violates their basic human, moral and citizenship rights such as the jim-crow cars and all forms of discrimination. If the program of civil disobedience and non-cooperation is initiated by the March On Washington Movement, it will call upon colored people to boycott the jim-crow cars in the South and ride in cars provided for citizens generally, and refuse to go into jim-crow waiting rooms, but to enter the normal waiting rooms provided for everybody.' If they are ejected and put out, Randolph's council is that they should not fight back, but that they should constantly keep up their program of refusing to enter jim-crow cars waiting rooms, "in an orderly, peaceful and quiet manner."

JAN 9 1943

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

## Negro Leaders Study Tactics of Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Proposed in Fight On Discrimination

JAN 25 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(FPS Bureau)—E. Pauline Myers, executive secretary of the March on Washington Committee, yesterday revealed that leaders of the March on Washington movement, Negro campaign against discrimination, are considering use of non-violent civil disobedience as a weapon.

Miss Myers spoke here at a meeting protesting cancellation of the proposed Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) hearings on racial bias in the railroad industry.

JAN 25 1943

The March on Washington Committee, she said, has called a national conference in Chicago in May. Some 5000 persons are expected to attend.

"At our conference," she said, "American Negroes will ponder the use of non-violent civil disobedience as a method of helping us win our campaign for extension of

According to the plans colored citizens should "exercise their civil rights and eat in all places in every city where citizens normally eat, and that in Washington, D. C. they should go daily to the Congressional restaurant and enter and request service each and every day devoted to non-violent civil disobedience and non-cooperation."

The proposed action is justified on the ground that "a citizen is morally obligated to disobey an unjust law." Persons in the armed forces and in war work are not to participate in the program, Mr. Randolph said.

The novel program will require considerable discussion before it can be put in operation. Perhaps that is the main reason for its announcement months before the May conference of the March On Washington Movement. The purpose and methods should be fully clarified and all participants made aware of local limitations if the plan is to be successful both in focusing public attention upon anti-

democracy to all Americans."

Miss Myers was one of six speakers at the mass meeting.

A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Committee and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, told the meeting that the March on Washington movement would grow until it became the means of "liberation not only for the Negroes, but for all Americans." JAN 25 1943

Randolph attacked the proposal being advanced by the Administration for replacing the FEPC with a smaller, permanent committee of full-time, paid members. Such an arrangement, he charged, would amount to a "patronage appendage of the Administration." As a counter to the Administration's proposal, Randolph demanded independent status for the FEPC and a $5,000,000 budget. The present FEPC budget is said to be around $3,000,000 a year.

The Negro labor leader attacked the Republican Party, reminding the gathering that it could put no faith in the GOP and charging that Sen. Charles A. McNary, Republican floor leader in the Senate, joined with Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) in defeating the bill to outlaw the poll tax last year. JAN 25 1943

Randolph also attacked Temple Graves, columnist for the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*, and Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Times Dispatch*, charging that the Ku Klux Klan was behind them. Both Graves and Dabney, long opponents of the Klan, recently have attacked Negro leaders.

Martin Weaver, Negro member of the FEPC, told the several hundred Negroes who filled Washington's Vermont Ave. Baptist Church: "I don't believe everything is gone because of a temporary setback. If the people who practice discrimination are running this country, we had better find out now and then we'll know where we stand."

Weaver analyzing various demands for strengthening FEPC, including legislation, subpoena powers and power for the Committee to impose penalties, contended that the present arrangement was more practical so long as the Committee retained its right to conduct public hearings.

The FEPC member warned that the possibility of obtaining legislation to aid in the fight against discrimination is little more than a dream.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## TO MARCH OR NOT TO MARCH

A. Philip Randloph continues to compound confusion about the frequently-threatened "March on Washington." To our recollection, this "march" has been called on and off at least three times, and many Negroes are anxious to know whether there is ever to be a march, and when.

Last week's Pittsburgh Courier carried an interview with Mr. Randolph in which he was quoted as again saying: "We've got to march on Washington," but when pressed for specific information, he stated vaguely that the movement plans a conference in Chicago in May, at which time "plans are to be made relative to strategy for the enterprise."

We are not authorities on organizing marches to Washington or any other point, but it is difficult to see why it should require all this time to get down to the business of marching.

Mr. Randolph has frequently cited the evils which exist and no person disputes him. Well-attended mass meetings have been staged in metropolitan centers, indicating that there are many Negroes willing to join in such a march. What, then, is the holdback?

What strategy is required for a march on Washington other than walking or riding toward that city--assuming the desire to march?

Mr. Randolph says, "This is the method by which we can establish our status of equality." If true, the hesitancy about staging the march is the more incomprehensible. There must be millions of Negroes who would be willing to march to Washington with the assurance that the journey would result in ushering in the interracial millenium.

If there is to be no march, we think Mr. Randolph should honestly say so and stop alternately arousing and dashing the hopes of his followers.

Personally, we have never believed such a march would accomplish anything worthwhile, but we shall be glad to see our position disproved. If we believed such a march would "establish our status of equality," we would urge that it begin at once, and not "in May" or some indefinitely future date.

If there is to be no march on Washington but merely some more mass meetings at infrequent intervals, we suggest that the movement disband and leave the field to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People--with its 600 branches and 160,000 members--which has demostrated its ability as a fighting representative of the American colored people since 1909.

The NAACP has the background, the prestige, the skilled staff, the experience and the organization to do the job colored people want done, and there is no justification for another organization in the field unless that organization has new tactics and strategy which it is prepared to put into practice.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

## March on Washington Committee Hires One Full Time Secretary

NEW YORK CITY —(ANP)— In a first step toward a national attempt to mobilize five million Negroes into "one great mass of pressure for freedom and democracy" in America by 1943 the national committee of the March on Washington Movement has appointed E. Pauline Myers of Richmond, Va., as its executive secretary. Miss Myers, now business, industrial and public affairs secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA in Richmond, will relinquish her job there and assume her new duties on January 2.

The need for the appointment of such an official was strongly emphasized at the Detroit conference of March delegations in the fall. Prosecution of the ambitious program layed down at that meeting made it imperative that a full-time job be created and filled.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

## Funds Needed To Aid Fight For Rights

The March on Washington Committee has completed plans for an all-out drive in the St. Louis area to raise $5000 with which to carry on the fight for the economic rights of the Negro people in St. Louis which is urgently needed. A kickoff mass meeting will be held April 7, at 8 p.m. at the Pine Street Y.

IS VITAL TO WELFARE

Harold W. Ross, general chairman of the financial drive, stressed the following points:

"The St. Louis Unit of the MOWM needs and deserves the assistance of every Negro in St. Louis. In March, 1942 Negroes had practically no jobs in war plants in St. Louis other than porters. Today we have 8,000 including skilled and semi-skilled. What has changed this picture? Concerted and intelligent pressure exerted by Negroes themselves. The jobs secured to date represent only a fraction of what can and must be done. Three-fourths of the war plants in the St. Louis area still bar or segregate Negro workers, while white workers are called over and over again. Public utilities in St. Louis refuse to hire Negroes for skilled and semi-skilled jobs, notwithstanding existing shortages of needed labor, and at the same time wax fat on the patronage of the Negro public. Jim crow rides rampant in the saddle at Jefferson Barracks where our boys are preparing to fight for democracy. These are but a few of the many deplorable conditions existing which must be eliminated.

APPEAL FOR ALL TO AID

Negro citizens and organizations are urged to rally to the support of this movement, which has been largely responsible for increasing the earnings of the Negro in the St. Louis area inat 11 N. Jefferson Avenue or call Franklin 0033 for collection. Be prepared to join in orderly public demonstrations to dramatize

41-1943
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.



# Randolph Policy Aids Enemies Of Negro-White Unity Fight

**By James W. Ford**

One of the most amazing and welcome wonders in the United States as a result of the patriotic war is the wide support for the rights of Negro citizens which is gaining ground among ever larger sections of white people. The movement for Negro rights has reached an extraordinary degree of development in the trade unions, where more than 500,000 Negroes have been organized as a part of the family of labor, and where rank and file white workers and labor leaders unite to break down barriers against Negro workers in industry and in unions. Moreover big results have been scored among win-the-war forces generally for the betterment of the position of colored citizens in American life.

James W. Ford

But of course full victory over reaction and anti-Negro elements has not been won. All patriotic Americans can ask themselves why it is that artificial barriers separating Negro and white in the armed forces, in industry and in civic life are not knocked down and completely wiped out.

In the light however of substantial and compelling gains made by Negro citizens as a result of Negro-white unity in this patriotic war, one can see the stupendous absurdity of the statement made by A. Philip Randolph, director of the "March-on-Washington" movement, in the New York Times on Sunday, July 18. The New York Times story explaining that Randolph bars whites from the "March-on-Washington" movement to avoid Communist infiltration, quotes him as saying: "We do not want Communists in the organization for the reason that they penetrate such movements for the sole purpose of dominating them in the interests of Soviet Russia. We cannot have the Negro fighting for his rights subject to the political climate that may exist in Russia."

It seems that Randolph concludes that of all white people in the United States, only white Communists fight for Negro rights. Of course he is terribly irritated too by the unquestionable fact that there are Negroes in the Communist Party. During a recent recruiting drive of the Communist Party there was an unprecedented recruiting of Negro members into the Communist Party.

It is true that white Communists have fought and are still conducting a heroic and patriotic fight for the rights of Negroes and their inclusion without discrimination in the war to destroy Hitler and Hitlerism. But by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that Communists and the Communist Party have or hope for monopoly in the fight for Negro rights. Communists would be the silliest sectarians if they held any such designs as wishing that non-Communists be kept out of this fight. Without Negro-white unity on a broad scale there can be no serious, effective struggle in behalf of full citizenship rights for colored Americans. The Communists are happy that millions of Americans are coming to a realization and an understanding that they have a part to play in the struggle for the rights of Negro citizens because this is a patriotic duty and because it is necessary to win the war.

What is really disturbing to serious minded, democratic spirited white Americans is the lack of unity among Negro leaders. It is men of the type of A. Philip Randolph who are barring the path to unity of the Negro people and their mobilization and full collaboration with their common friends and allies among white people to hasten the winning of the war and winning Negro rights.

That is the rub. Randolph is not helping to win the war, neither is he interested in conducting a genuine struggle to win Negro rights. Randolph is working hard to bring the Negro peoples' movement under the influence of their worst enemies, such as the Trotzkyites, Hooverites, reactionary Republicans and anti-Roosevelt forces. This accounts for the resolution adopted by the "March-on-Washington" conference in Chicago three weeks ago, which placed the blame for the position of the Negro people and the anti-Negro riots "at the door of the present Administration." Randolph himself gave the line for this anti-Roosevelt, anti-war position in his speech at the conference when he added:

". . . Be not deceived. This is not a war for freedom. It is not a war for democracy. It is not a war to usher in the Century of the Common Man."

Fortunately this is not the way the Negro people think about it. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in an excellent article in **The Worker** of July 11th, analyzing the "March-on-Washington" conference, was absolutely correct when he stated: "The March-on-Washington' conference in Chicago two weeks ago was in no wise representative of the Negro people; and its amazing performance under no circumstances should be laid at the door of patriotic, militant Negro citizens, nor should it be considered a creature of labor or any win-the-war forces."

Every Negro welcomes what President Roosevelt and the win-the-war Administration are doing to break down discrimination and to integrate Negro citizens into the nation's war effort. Every intelligent and thinking Negro appreciates fully the gains and their meaning which are being made through the trade union movement in behalf of Negro workers. Mr. Randolph can have no doubts on how the Negro people think about the Communist Party.

But all of these efforts to break down discrimination are met with well-planned opposition and insurrection from a Nazi fifth column.

Among the Negro people this opposition wittingly or unwittingly comes from a small group of narrow-sighted, dishonored "leaders" in the "March-on-Washington" movement, headed by A. Philip Randolph. They are placing their personal interests and considerations for leadership above the interests of the Negro people. They are concerned with retaining some semblance of recognition among the Negro people to serve the needs and interests of a reactionary, anti-Roosevelt political group.

At the time when the great majority of the Negro people are giving all their energies to the war effort in industry and in the armed forces, Randolph is playing on narrow "racial" interests, trying to get the Negro people to oppose the war and strike at President Roosevelt. In this way Randolph is confusing some people to get their support in the interests of the reactionary Republicans. Randolph is performing the same role among the Negro people which John L. Lewis is carrying out in the labor movement. Randolph is trying to demoralize the Negroes and disorientate them. He is trying to bring cleavage between them and their white allies.

Some people are claiming that the Japanese are influencing the Negro people. But we cannot the least be surprised that the work of Randolph is causing more glee in Berlin than all of Japan's so-called "darker race" propaganda.

Certainly Randolph's attacks on the Soviet Union—a friendly nation which every Negro appreciates and should love—is the cause for jubilation in Hitler circles. We have had a shameful example of this anti-Soviet tirade in the case of David Dubinsky and his anti-Soviet, anti-Jewish policies, the Jewish Forward and those who tried to utilize the Alter-Ehrlich case to sow discord between our country and the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly Randolph is serving Dubinsky who whispers into his ears that it is fashionable to red-bait and Soviet-bait. This only leads to the grave for the Negro people. Every Negro knows as every Jewish person has learned, that red-baiting, Soviet-baiting, is the prelude to anti-Semitism, likewise it is a prelude to Negro-baiting and enslavement. Randolph is not pushing the Negro people forward. He is pushing them backward.

Randolph demonstrates his complete ignorance of the role of the Soviet Union in relation to our country and in relation to the struggle for freedom of Negro peoples. What is this "political climate of the Soviet Union" which Randolph tries to berate? It is the irrepressible fact that the Soviet Union stands and has stood between our country and Nazi victory, between the Negro people and Nazi enslavement. There is not a people in the world who stand to suffer more from a failure to understand this undeniable fact and red-baiting, than the Negro people.

•

Felix Eboue, Negro Governor General of French Equatorial Africa knows it. He declared that this war cannot be won and freedom for the peoples of Africa achieved without the Soviet Union. Ethiopia, which has just recently established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, is another witness to the need and advantages of close friendship with the Soviet Union. There is no greater friend directing the fight for the unity of the white workers with their Negro brothers than Phil Murray, President of the CIO.

The great meeting at Madison Square Garden on June 7 leaves no doubt that there is a deep urge for unity of Negro and white. The tremendous desire of the Negro masses for unity will yet put an end to all those in their ranks who are trying to cause friction between them and their white allies. The Negro people can be counted upon to clean house of all those regardless to whom they are or whether they are wittingly or unwittingly drawn into the vortex of the "March-on-Washington" movement. It is the obligation of all sincere fighters in behalf of Negro rights to make the greatest effort to eliminate obstructors of unity. The Negro people are unalterably convinced of the need for the utter destruction of Hitler and Hitlerism and stand for the triumph of the cause of freedom-loving peoples headed by the American-Soviet-Anglo coalition of the United Nations.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

## PLANS DELAYED FOR NEGRO TREK TO WASHINGTON

### Group Votes to Ban White Membership.

The March on Washington movement, Negro organization which proposes such a march in protest against discrimination against Negroes, yesterday voted in favor of limiting its membership to Negroes

Laurin, national secretary; and Aldrich Turner, national traesurer, all of New York City.

Negroes, condemned Roosevelt for not meet groups and demanded

Christ in America had asked that to include and decided to leave in the hands of a committee the decision on the clause be re-phrased, declaring President Roo undertaking the Washington pil "we are fighting to abolish segregation."

The movement's convention, meeting in the Metropolitan Community church and center at 4100 South Parkway, voted for limitation of membership to Negroes, 102 to 3. The vote was taken during consideration of a clause in the organization's constitution, now being written, after Dr. George S. Haynes, inter-racial secretary of the Fed

**March Up to Committee.**

Decision on a march on Washington was left in the hands of the committee as a result of the March on Washington with a parade and a mass meeting. The parade is to start at the Metropolitan Community church at 1:30 p. m., and proceed via South Parkway and 49th street to Sable High school, 49th and State streets, where the mass meeting is to be held in the auditorium at 3 p. m.

**Group Elects Officers.**

Officers of the movement were re-named by the convention movement. They are A. Philip Randolph, national director; B. F. Mc-

Other resolutions indorsed the war program, called elected. They allied nations for revision of the Atlantic charter

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Nat'l Parley Acts to Block 'Riot' Inciters

*(Reprinted from yesterday's last edition)*

By Doxey A. Wilkerson
(Special to the Daily Worker) JUN 29 1943

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Meeting here at Howard University at the call of the National Lawyers Guild, approximately 40 white and Negro leaders of national organizations today discussed the current wave of Axis-inspired race riots and formulated a program of action to combat them. The final drafting of the agreed-upon action program, together with its implication, was delegated to special committees of the conference.

The keynote of the conference, stressed in the opening statement of Martin Popper, president of the National Lawyers Guild, was the obvious tieup between the recent outbreaks of race riots—Mobile, Los Angeles, Beaumont, Chester, Newark and Detroit—and a whole series of fifth column activities

As expressed by Abraham Isserman, representing the National Federation for Constitution Liberties, "the technique of Nazi propaganda is to discover tension points within our nation, and to use them to incite violence. This is a part of the enemy's military technique, these riots are Hitler's game."

Attorney General Biddle was charged by speaker after speaker with gross negligence in investigating and proscuting the fascist groups which are known to be operating as enemies of our war effort here at home. It was pointed out that the Attorney General has never even tried to indict Father Coughlin or Gerald L. K. Smith He did obtain an indictment against the pro - fascist National Workers League eight months ago, but has never brought the case up for trial.

An outstanding fact brought out about the Detroit riots was the total absence of violence in the war production factories, despite bloody conflicts raging outside, there was not a single battle between white and Negro workers in the factories organized by the United Auto Workers, CIO. This fact was attributed to the solid fraternal relations built up by the union between white and Negro workers, and to the prompt action of UAW - CIO President, R. J. Thomas, in issuing a statement calling upon all members of the union to refrain from any participation in the violence.

Action proposals which seemed to gain the approval of the entire conference call for:

**A radio address by President Roosevelt, appealing to the American people to prevent further outbreaks of Hitler-helping race riots.**

**A federal grand jury investigation of the riots.**

**Stopping the proposed Dies committee "investigation" of the Detroit riots, on the ground that they would but make the situation worse.**

**A long-time program of government - sponsored education and social reform to remove the basic causes of the racial tensions which Axis agents now exploit as an aid to our enemies.**

Final drafting of the action program was delegated to a committee

Officially represented at the conference were the following organizations: International Labor Defense, United Auto Workers—CIO, Durham Conference on Race Relations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Lawyers Guild, National Conference of Christians and Jews, National Negro Congress, Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents, Council for Democracy, New York Negro Labor Victory Committee, Union for Democratic Action, March on Washington Movement, National Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mid-Manhattan Consumer Council, Council for Pan-American Democracy, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

## *Restraint Is Needed*

JUL 6 1943

The decision of Negro leaders to defer a projected "march on Washington" is a tribute to their patriotism and self-discipline. Such an undertaking could serve no useful purpose. Its only effect, on the contrary, would be to exacerbate the already troubled relations between white and colored people in the United States.

This is not to say by any means that Negro leaders should cease to press vigorously for a redress of the grievances endured by their race. We should be complacent indeed if we did not recognize that Negroes, not only in the South, but in all parts of this country, have suffered from employment discrimination in war industries and from intolerable living conditions in our overcrowded production centers. It is well that Negro leadership should remind the Government of these facts, remind it that such conditions impede our war effort and are incompatible with the democracy for which we are fighting. Leadership which failed to do this would be unworthy of its following.

But the Negroes of this country, as a racial and cultural entity, customarily think of themselves more as Americans than as Negroes. They have preserved a loyalty to democratic ideals, even when they have seen these ideals flouted. They have had the understanding and patience to accept inequities for the sake of the opportunities which the democratic process is slowly, yet certainly, opening up to them. In consequence as Dr. Frank Graham recently observed, "the Negro in America has compressed more progress in the shortest time than any race in human history."

That progress will be continued and accelerated, not through conflict against, but through cooperation with all groups that are struggling toward a fuller realization of democratic ideals. Gradualism is the secret of the democratic process. Now, in the midst of a war to determine whether the democratic process will survive, we have the utmost need for the kind of self-restraint which Negroes have observed. Theirs is an example which all minority groups and special interests must learn to follow.

JUL 6 1943

# 2,000 in Chicago Hear Randolph Rap U.S. Bias

Afro-American—Baltimore, Md.

By B. M. PHILLIPS

CHICAGO — Over 2,000 persons filled DuSable High School auditorium and 200 others sat or stood outside for the mass meeting Sunday afternoon which closed the five-day "We Are Americans Too" convention sponsored by the March on Washington.

JUN 10 1943

A. Philip Randolph, national director, in an hour-long address, urged colored Americans to join in his organization's fight to "wipe out practices which violate both in spirit and in letter the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution."

**Wants Democratic Army**

He called for a democratic army, for employment of colored people in all branches of the Federal service, public and private industry on the basis of their skill and intelligence;

Strengthening of the President's FEPC with power to end discrimination in training, placement, wages, promotions and in membership in labor organizations;

Equal educational opportunities with equal access for the colored student to all public, tax-supported institutions;

**Vote Barriers Hit**

The democratic right to vote without poll taxes, white primaries and other devices; an end to segregation in housing, transportation, health and recreational facilities.

Mr. Randolph took a slap at what he termed the "black petit bourgeoisie" and "intelligentsia" who, he said, are "scared to take action against jim crow. They want to abolish it with words and some of them want to keep jim crow to continue to shoot at.

**Don't Take Risks**

"They advise the use of the type of technique which involves no personal risks and requires nothing more than pen and ink. They always seek an escape mechanism in ponderous, wordy and clever defeatist dissertations."

Mr. Randolph proposed that during the coming year, supporters and members of the March Committee work to rid labor unions of discrimination, as they are the main bulwarks of democracy.

**Have Christianity as Aide**

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, white, noted missionary, reminded the delegates that their fight will be successful because "Christianity is on your side."

JUN 10 1943

The Rev. James L. Horace, pastor of Monumental Baptist Church, who spoke before Dr. Jones, drew deafening applause from the audience when he declared, "The church has held up jim crow and segregation, has made a lot of fuss about dogma because it is easier to talk dogma than brotherhood.

**Empty Democracy**

It is dreadful to expect a man to go to the Solomons, Africa and Australia to fight for democracy that he does not know at home."

Seven-year-old Harold Glover, child prodigy recited an oration, "I Am a Negro," which brought cheers from the applauding audience.

Dr. James Burton, president of the Chicago unit, presided and Theodore Charles Stone, baritone, sang.

At 7:45 a.m., Sunday, some 400 persons gathered at the Soldiers' Monument at which time the MOWM's manifesto was unveiled and ministers of various denominations offered prayers. The Rev. A. Wayman Ward presided.

JUN 10 1943

# F.D. Urged to Form Group to Avert Riots

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

## March Movement Also Asks Mixed Military Guard

CHICAGO—President Roosevelt has been called upon by the We Are Americans Too Convention, sponsored by the March on Washington Movement, to appoint an interracial commission aimed at preventing future race riots.

The commission would make a nation-wide study of problems affecting colored people and suggest methods for handling them effectively.

The convention also urged that, whenever racial violence breaks out, both colored and white troops be sent to the areas to insure order and protection of both colored and white workers going to and from their war jobs.

**Blame Government**

The resolution adopted by the convention, after presentation by the director, A. Philip Randolph, asks Congressmen Rayburn and Martin to unite in calling for a Congressional investigation of the riots and eventual legislation to deal constructively "with this disease of racial prejudice."

Further, the convention charged, the cause of race riots cannot be placed upon Hitler but rather "at the door of the present government—its policy of jim crow, segregation and discrimination in and by the government, in education, housing, recreation, amusement, before the courts, in the armed forces and defense industry."

**Riots, Lynchings Before Hitler**

Telegrams urging appointment of a national commission on race riots and mob law, lynchings and racial terrorism obtained to study the riots were also sent before Hitler was ever heard to Senators Barkley, McNary, Robert, and, the convention warned, Senator C. Wayland Brooks "will continue long after Hitler and to Representatives Joseph L. Dawson, William L. Gavagan, George H. Fish, and Hamilton Fish, of the status of America." Bender.

41-1943
New York Age
New York, N. Y

March on Washington Movement

# Negroes Are Scared To Fight For Rights Now They Are Doomed To Be Slaves, Randolph Advises

FEB 13 1943

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Because of many and varying and sometimes misleading comments on the March On Washington Movement and its program with reference to the war, I want definitely to indicate that the MOWM is unequivocally back of the war effort and seeks the victory of the United Nations.

We take this position for several reasons: one, a victory of the Axis powers would spell death to the struggle of minority groups, including Negroes, for their liberation. Two, since the Negro people are largely workers and the hope of the workers lies in trade union organizations, and since the Axis powers have destroyed the labor movement in their own countries, we know that if they won the war there would be no future for the trade union movement. Three, the totalitarian system represented by Germany, Italy and Japan outlaws democracy including freedom of speech, the press, assembly, right of petition, trial by jury and freedom of worship that provide an opportunity for minority groups to give expression to their cause.

The March On Washington Movement is seeking the right of a limited expression for Negro people to tell their story to the world about the oppression and exploitation from which they have suffered. We therefore call for the complete extermination of Hitler and Hitlerism, but we don't hesitate to also point out that the defeat of Hitler does not mean the defeat of Hitlerism.

FEB 13 1943

It is possible for Hitler and Nazi Germany to be overthrown and the spirit of Hitlerism to live not only in Europe, but grow and spread in America because it already exists here. It expresses itself in all forms of discrimination, segregation and jim-crow — the death of Odell Waller, sharecropper, lynching and the shameful filibuster of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Therefore, the March On Washington Movement believes that the Negro people must fight now for their democratic rights and that their fight is compatible with the fight of the United Nations to conquer Hitler of Nazi Germany, Mussolini of Fascist Italy, and Hirohito of Militaris-t Japan.

FEB 13 1943

The plan of the March On Washington Movement to ponder and discuss non-violent civil disobedience and non-cooperation in its all-out National Negro Conference the last week in May does not involve opposition to the war. Civil disobedience and non-cooperation will not involve the armed forces or Negro workers in the defense industries. It is a form of social protest and revolt against unjust, unfair and undemocratic laws that violate the basic moral and human citizenship rights of the Negro people. Instead of hindering the war it will help the way by developing a deep sense of national unity because it seeks to achieve what the nation seeks to achieve, namely, democracy.

### Plan Boycots

In the South, non-violent civil disobedience and non-cooperation will take the negative form of boycotting jim-crow cars on trains and surface lines and calling upon the parents of children to refuse to send their children to school during the week that is designated for the application of the social strategy. In the civil rights states, it will take the positive form of Negroes exercising their right to make use of agencies and enter places they do not normally make use of, such as going into the downtown sections of cities as patrons of the hotels, restaurants and places of entertainment with their white Christian friends.

The March On Washington Movement will also call upon white liberal and Christian America, while the non-violent civil disobedience and non-cooperation program is being applied, to refuse to enter any place or share in any privilege or right denied the Negro citizens of the country. This is certain to have a profound spiritual and moral influence upon the whole social thinking of America.

Training and education will be intensively carried on before this program is projected to develop the proper moral and intellectual attitude with a view to making this technique successful. Provocative and hysterical articles have been written recently on account of ignorance or fear to stampede Negroes into docile submission to oppression and exploitation. Of course, there may and will be some trouble. But the non-violent civil disobedience non-cooperation program of the March On Washington Movement will not provoke it. We take no responsibility for provocateurs. But Negroes need to understand that freedom, justice and equality for any people were never won on flowery beds of ease.

If Negroes are scared to fight for their rights, they may just as well quit now, because all people who have their hearts are doomed to be slaves.

FEB 13 1943

# MOWM Heads Re-Elected

**CHICAGO—A. Philip Randolph, director of the March on Washington Movement, was unanimously re-elected [illegible] two-year term during the closing session of We Are Americans Too Convention, Saturday evening.**

**Other national officers re-elected were: B. F. McLaurin, secretary and Aldrich Turner, treasurer.**

**Named to the executive board were the following:**

**NORTH ATLANTIC REGION**

**Miss Layle Lane, Jesse Taylor, both New York.**

JUN 10 1943

**SOUTH ATLANTIC**

**Mrs. Senora B. Lawson, Richmond; Samuel Harper, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. L. Thomas, Macon, Ga.**

**SOUTHERN**

**Mrs. George Phillips, Nashville; David Grant, St. Louis; E. Benson Suitt, Kansas City;**

**MIDWEST**

**Charles W. Burton, Chicago; Benny Smith, Detroit; Theodore Brown, Chicago;**

**PACIFIC**

**C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Calif.; Miss Almena Davis, Los Angeles; and the Rev. Leggins, Denver, Colo.**

March on Washington Movement
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# March Movement To Hold Protest Mass Meeting

MAY 1943

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29—In an interview here this week, the local March on Washington committee stated that a recent survey of employment conditions for Negroes in war plants in the St. Louis industrial area has convinced the committee that the fight for true democracy at home is being lost although the fight for democracy on foreign shores is being won.

MAY 1943

T. D. McNeal, local director of the movement and spokesman for the group, pointed out that the daily papers are filled with urgent advertisements for help in all categories in local war plants but that a check-up on the source of these advertisements shows that fully 90 per cent of these jobs opportunities are barred to Negro workers. He further stated that the recent job and wage freezing order placed the Negro workers at a serious disadvantage. The March on Washington movement has had numerous complaints from Negro skilled workers to the effect that they find themselves frozen on labor jobs in plants where the management and unions refused to permit them to be upgraded to better positions and where at the same time they are denied the privilege of leaving the plant in order to take positions as skilled workers in other plants.

**CHANGE IN USES.**

MAY 1 1943

The March Movement is concerned over recent changes made in the local offices of the United States Employment service. One of the more serious aspects of the changes made is the fact that all of the files in the segregated Mid-City office have been moved to the downtown office where no Negro employees are in responsible positions. This, the March charges, has resulted in fewer placements for Negro workers.

The Southwestern Bell Telephone company ran large display advertisements in the papers here recently urging women to apply for jobs as telephone operators. Although a number of highly intelligent and adequately prepared colored girls made application along with other applicants, not a single colored one was hired. A committee from the movement recently conferred with the St. Louis Public Service company relative to integrating Negroes into the service of that company in clerical positions, as operators and as skilled workers.

The company took the position that it does not discriminate against Negroes, but the fact remains that no Negro operators are seen on buses and street cars here and not a single Negro boy or girl can be found in any of the company's extensive offices.

MAY 1 1943

**REFUSE TO HIRE NEGROES**

Plants such as the American Torpedo company, the Carter Carburetor company, McQuay-Norris and others engaged in war production continue to refuse employment to Negro Americans.

In order that these undemocratic practices may be again forcibly called to the attention of the community and the nation the March on Washintgon movement is holding a giant protest mass meeting in the City auditorium on Sunday afternoon, May 9, at 3 p.m. principal speakers will be A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and director of the March on Washington movement; and David M. Grant of St. Louis. Mr. Randolph will present the national and international picture while Mr. Grant will expose the vicious local discriminatory practices to which Negroes are still being subjected.

Mr. McNeal also stated that through the fight of the March movement last year several thousands of jobs in war plants were opened to Negro men and women. However, there are still 20,000 Negro men and women unemployed in the St. Louis area while war plants literally cry for help. The March movement believes that the Negro people are irrevocably opposed to this and will carry on the fight to eliminate such practices.

MAY 1 1943

# *March On Washington Sponsor According To Report*

Bir. ace.
MAY 8 1943
Weekly Review

Several months ago press dispatches were to the effect that the National March on Washington movement leaders were toying with the idea of switching to a passive resistance campaign among the colored people of the country in their effort to abolish discrimination and other injustices now being heaped upon the colored people of the United States despite the global war.

A civil disobedience campaign would be something on the order of the passive resistence efforts of the Dining Car Workers of America. It was his threatened March

MAY 8 1943

early this year in Alabama and by large
The Review
week that ten
lets on the mo
brought about
of the FEPC.
Washington move
country in such a
Large numbers of Negroes are
employed in all sorts of war in-
dustries in Alabama and by large
numbers of Negroes are
movement.
Washington movement distributed in
ever does not
one to believe
truth in the
Negroes could

without saying that he is far less able than any other group in the state. And furthermore, he is treated worse than any other group in the state.

There seems to be great pressure on the Negro at every turn, in far too many instances he is being treated worse today than at any time in the past twenty years. What is back of it all is a question in the minds of every thinking person. What to do about it is the next big question.

Dr. Max Yergen, president of the National Negro Congress and the Council on African affairs, said in his speech last Sunday at 6th Avenue Baptist Church that all over the United States, Birmingham is regarded as the point from which great anti-Negro campaigns are started. He referred to the activities of Atty. Horace Wilkerson, Ex-Governor Dixon, the FEPC hearing backfiring et cetera. as proof of the justification for the charge against Birmingham.

Yergen, in speaking of the deplorable condition among the 160,000,000 Africans under the colonial system of England as being a land where the black man has

# "MARCH ON WASHINGTON" COMMITTEE SENDS ODD CARD

Courier Pittsburgh PA.

MAR 6 1943

MAR 6 1943

MAR 6 1943

During the month of February, the "March on Washington" movement employed a unique and dramatic technique in sending agiant card. Left to right: Mrs. Roosevelt, protesting cancellation of Fair Employment Practice committee railroad hearings. The card carried the names of 32 organizations, representnig over 15,000 Louisianans. Above the committee holds the giant post card to President Thelma Grant, N. A. Sweets, E. J. Bradley, T. D. McNeal, Nita Blackwell, Aty. David M. Grant, Leyton Weston, Harold W. Ross and Mrs. Marie Pace.

# A MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT FROM M.O.W. COMMITTEE

Courier Pittsburgh, PA.

St. Louis, Mo.
February 15, 1943

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES
WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

*The following organizations authorize this card in protest of the cancellation of the F.E.P.C. RAILROAD HEARINGS. We urge that they be immediately rescheduled, and that the F.E.P.C. BE RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL STATUS.*

SIGNED

MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT, St. Louis Unit
NATIONAL ALLIANCE of POSTAL EMPLOYEES, St. Louis Branch
GREATER ST. LOUIS LODGE No. 1012, I.B.P.O.E. of W
AMERICAN LEGION, TOM POWELL Post, NO. 77
St. Louis NEGRO BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE
MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS UNION NO. 143 A
INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE
USHERS ALLIANCE of ST. LOUIS and VICINITY
OUR OWN HOME FOLKS LEAGUE
LONGSHOREMENS LOCAL NO. 1400 (A.F.L.)
COLORED CLERKS CIRCLE NO. ONE
DINING CAR LOCAL NO. 354
PINE ST. BRANCH Y.M.C.A.
WHEATLEY BRANCH Y.W.C.A.
URBAN LEAGUE of ST. LOUIS
FEDERATION OF BLOCK UNITS
BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS St. Louis Division
LADIES AUXILIARY to the B.S.C.P St. Louis & Kansas City Divisions
N.A.A.C.P St. Louis and Missouri BRANCHES
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON TRADING STAMP ASSN
MOUND CITY BAR ASSOCIATION
MOUND CITY MEDICAL FORUM
CIVIC CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
BAPTIST PASTORS CONFERENCE
ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA, GAMMA OMEGA CHAPTER
SIGMA GAMMA RHO, ZETTA SIGMA CHAPTER
DELTA SIGMA THETA, LAMBDA SIGMA CHAPTER
OMEGA PSI PHI, UPSILON OMEGA CHAPTER
KAPPA ALPHA PSI, St. Louis Alumni Chapter
ALPHA PHI ALPHA, EPSILON LAMBDA CHAPTER
PRESENT DAY GUN & ROD CLUB
YOUTH THEATRE

To make sure that their message would not be overlooked, members of the 'March On Washington" committee prepared this large card to send to the President. Above is the message of the followers. Thirty organizations signed the card.

# OPEN LETTER AGAINST MARCHING ON WASHINGTON

1843 S Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
July 1, 1943

TO THE ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT.

My Dear Friends:

I have been apprised of the plans of some of the Negro organizations for racial betterment to March on Washington in the near future to make demand upon the President and the law making body of our country to do something about the lynching bill, segregation, strengthening the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and about the mistreatment of the negro in general. A slip of paper in the form of a bank check, put into my mailbox a few days ago, reads as follows: "MARCH ON -WASHINGTON- MOVEMENT— Believing in the policies and principles of the March on Washington Movement, I hereby make application for membership, agreeing to support the program and activities of the March on Washington Movement.

Name .....

Address .....

As one of the leaders of my Church and race, I feel that it is my indispensable duty to warn my people against doing things which will handicap interracial good-will. Allow me to say that I do not think the time is apropos for a March on Washington. The smoke from the bloody riot of Detroit, Beaumont, Mobile, and other places in our country has hardly subsided, and to mobilize thousands of Negros to March on Washington would be a dangerous undertaking at the present time. The missin, however peaceful, would be misunderstood and the crowd itself would look like a crowd of rioters in the eyes of some of the members of the white race who take pride in participating in riots with colored people. Let us ot forget that many good persons lost their property and their lives and others are in hospitals nursing wounds as a result of the recent riots. Many ot those who survived the riots look upon vacast lots where they once owned beautiful houses which were consumed by the rioters' flames. All of this was caused on account of the stalking menance of racial animosity harbored in the bosoms of irresponsible persons of both races. The March on Washington would be a colossal blunder which would be regretted at the present time and in days to come.

I believe that the leaders of the organizations who are contemplating Marching on Washington intend to do so peacefully, but they have not thought how their peaceful mission would be misunderstood, especially at this time when the country is still bioling from the fires kindled by the recent riots. If a march was staged with peaceful intention, some thoughtless person in the parade would be indiscreet enough to say or do something which would be resented by some white persons who would be anticipating trouble and who would resent what was done or said by the colored persons, and before the twinkling of an eye, there would be an imbroglio, and from that a melee, and from that a bloody riot, and the marchers—those who survived—would return home without having accomplished anything, but rather added fuel to the fire. It requires only a little prudence to see that the time is not suitable to March on Washington. The milk of human kindness has turned sour in irresponsible persons of both races.

Yours for interracial good-will.
C. L. RUSSELL
One of the Bishops of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Palmetto Leader, July 10

41-1943

# Non-Violence Policy Urged to Get Rights

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

JUN 10 1943

CHICAGO — Unqualified support of the non-violent, goodwill direct action non-cooperation technique to secure equal rights was given by the "We Are Americans Too, Convention" sponsored by the March on Washington Movement here last week.

In its resolutions passed at the closing session, the delegates voted to use this method to fight discrimination in employment, transportation, civil rights violations, segregation in the armed forces, and constitutional injustices.

Delegates also agreed to set up educational institutes in various sections of the country to educate the people on the technique.

The MOWM agreed to start this mass action movement in Richmond, Washington, New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles.

In discussing the program, James Farmer of NYC, national president of the committee on race equality and race secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, told the delegates "each time we as colored people submit to jim crow we are perpetuating those practices we seek to destroy.

This method—the method of non-violent, goodwill, direct non-cooperation action—is a renunciation of jim crow not only with words but with action."

**Urges Peaceful Picketing**

Bayard Rustin, NYC, field secretary of the Fellowship, outlined ways to use the non-violent, goodwill direct action method of fighting for rights.

Peaceful picketing, use of handbills, parades, letters, training in taking blows which may be aimed without striking back and in holding your tongue when insulted, and in failing to obey jim crow laws and even the U.S. Government if it is wrong.

He told the convention that the campaign is designed to overcome jim crow by changing attitudes of people. Miss E. Pauline Myers, executive secretary of the MOWM, told the delegates "colored citizens have a right to disobey unjust laws" and urged that they take advantage of the non-violent, goodwill, direct action program to abolish race hate.

**Stanley Jones Speaks**

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, white former missionary to India, in discussing the move said persons who follow this technique say—"I don't hate you but I won't obey you. This law or order is wrong and unjust. Do what you may. I won't strike back and I won't obey."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## Voice of The People

### A Plea Against The March On Washington

Editor, Journal and Guide:

I have been apprised of the plans of some of the Negro organizations for racial betterment to March on Washington in the near future to make demands upon the President and the lawmaking body of our country to do something about the anti-lynching bill, segregation, strengthening the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and about the mistreatment of the Negro in general.

As one of the leaders of my church and race, I feel that it is my indispensable duty to warn my people against doing things which will handicap interracial good-will. Allow me to say that I do not think the time is apropos for a march on Washington. The smoke from the bloody riots of Detroit, Beaumont, Mobile and other places in our country has hardly subsided, and to mobilize thousands of Negroes to march on Washington would be a dangerous undertaking at the present time.

The mission, however peaceful, would be misunderstood and the crowd itself would look like a crowd of rioters in the eyes of some of the members of the white race who take pride in participating in riots with colored people. Let us not forget that many good persons lost their property and their lives and others are in hospitals nursing wounds as a result of the recent riots. The march on Washington would be a colossal blunder which would be regetted at the present time and in days to come.

I believe the leaders of the organizations who are contemplating marching on Washington intend to do so peacefully, but they have not thought how their peaceful mission would be misunderstood, especially at this time when the country is still boiling from the fires kindled by the recent riots.

It requires only a little prudence to see that the time is not suitable to march on Washington. The milk of human kindness in irresponsible persons of both races has turned sour.

—C. L. RUSSELL
Bishop of the Colored
Methodist Episcopal Church
Washington, D. C.

March on Washington Movement

JUL 2 1943

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

## March On Washington Movement Bars Whites

JUL 24 1943

NEW YORK CITY—Contrary to the impression in some quarters the March On Washington Movement is not anti-White. It is not anti-American or anti-labor or anti-War or anti-Semitic or anti-Catholic. It is simply pro-colored, stated A. Philip Randolph, National Director of the movement.

Membership in the March On Washington Movement, says Mr. Randolph, is limited to colored people because only they are jim-crowed in America and feel the pain and embarassment and insult of segregation and discrimination. Colored people can and must take the initiative relentlessly, ceaselessly, and uncompromisingly to fight for the destruction of Jim-Crow, as do the Jews, the Catholics and labor in fighting legislation and practices inimicable to their interests.

But this does not mean that the cooperation of labor, business, Catholic and Jewish groups should be rejected in the fight against discrimination and segregation in America. White persons, tho' barred from the MOWM, can join many movements interracial in character such as the NAACP and other organizations.

# World Problems at Chicago Conference

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

JUL 3 1943

CHICAGO — With delegations still arriving from all sections of the nation, the "We Are Americans Too" Conference, sponsored by the March-on-Washington Movement, opened here Wednesday at Metropolitan Community Church.

A. Philip Randolph, director of the movement, made the opening statement, and the welcome address was given by Dr. Charles W. Burton.

Morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be held daily with the concluding meeting being held Sunday, July 4, at the Eighth Regiment Armory. Speakers for that meeting will include Dr. E. Stanley Jones, Milton P. Webster, and Mr. Randolph.

**To Discuss FEPC**

The Thursday afternoon session will take up "The Outlook and Future of the FEPC," while the evening meeting will have as its theme, "Raising a Broad National Program in the Interest of Abolishing Jim Crow in America."

Among the speakers at this meeting will be Dr. Channing Tobias, Ashley L. Totten, B. F. McLaurin, and Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson.

"Non-Violent, Goodwill, Direct Action" will be the subject of the Friday morning session, at which time Dr. William S. Nelson, Miss E. Pauline Myers, national executive secretary, and J. Holmes Smith will speak.

**Make Post-War Plans**

The Friday afternoon session will take up the topic, "The Negro in Peace and Post-War Planning—Africa, the Caribbean, the United States." Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick will preside at this session and discussions will be led by Dr. Louis Worth, Melville Herskovitz, and Eric Williams.

The Friday evening meeting will have as its topic, "Fighting the World's Greatest Scandal—Jim Crow in Uniform."

Committee reports will be heard at the Saturday morning session and the election of officers will be held at the Saturday afternoon session. A patriotic memorial service will be held on Sunday from 7:45 to 9 p.m. at the Negro Soldiers' Monument, Thirty-sixth Street and South Parkway.

A parade will be held Sunday afternoon, forming at 2 p.m., and marching to the armory for the closing mass meeting.

# 109 Delegates from 14 States

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

JUL 10 1943

CHICAGO — There were 109 delegates from 14 states and the District of Columbia attended the We Are Americans Too Convention sponsored by the March on Washington Movement at Metropolitan Community Church last week.

Largest delegations were from Chicago and New York. There were no representatives from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, South Carolina, and other Southeastern states. Miss E. Pauline Myers, executive secretary, told the AFRO that an organizer has not yet been sent into these areas but that after the convention steps will be taken to organize locals in these sections.

Names of the delegates according to states folow:

**ILLINOIS**

**Chicago**—Milton P. Webster, Charles W. Burton, Theodore Brown, Mrs. Annabelle Wilburn, Miss Ethel Payne, Mrs. Georgia Eason, Mrs. Elizabeth White, the Rev. Thomas B. Chapman, Lovey G. Alexander, Mrs. Helen Wilson, Miss Wyllie Eastman, Mrs. Frieda Scott, Merritt Williams, Mrs. Josephine Dunlap, Mrs. Adline Terrell, Miss Rita Baham, Henry C. Bennett, James A. Martin, T. J. Walker, E. Leon Ramsey, the Rev. Herbert Jones, D. B. Giddings, Mrs. Jesha Flemister, Mrs. Ernestine Boatwright, H. J. Jones.

**NEW YORK**

**New York**—A Philip Randolph, Miss E. Pauline Myers, B. F. McLaurin, Maurice Dawkins, olden Brown, Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin, Neal Scott, Harold Stevens, Miss Layle Lane, Aldrich Turner, Miss Cora Jones, B. A. Baker, Miss Eugenia Settles, Noah C. A. Walters, Miss Dollie Lowther, Joseph Herring, Ray Soden, Hexten Hardin, George A. Weston, J. A. Rogers, A. J. Johnson, Bayard Rustin, Larry J. Foster, Mrs. Mattie Foster, Vincent Baker.

**Albany**—Osmond Cole.

**Buffalo**—Jesse Taylor, Miss Louise Alexander.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**Washington**—Thurman L. Dodson. Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Mrs. Mazie Sandle.

**MISSOURI**

**St. Louis**—T. D. McNeal, E. J. Bradley, Miss Nita Blackwell, Miss Rosie Johnson, Frank P. Townsend, Booker T. Washington, Miss Matie Pace, Mrs. Thelma Grant, Miss Thelma Haywood, P. David Grant, Harold W. Ross, Leighton Weston.

**Kansas City**—The Rev. F. W. Haynes, E. Benson Suitt, the Rev. Joseph E. Lackett, John E. Fegan, Miss Frances Hayden, Andrew Johnson.

**OHIO**

**Columbus**—Mrs. Melba Wilson.

**Cleveland**—John O. Holly, Robert A. Pinn, E. S. Wells, Moses Land, Walter Green, C. M. Smart.

**COLORADO**

**Denver**—Miss Minnie Payne. Miss Thelma S. Freeman, Berry J. Slater.

**CALIFORNIA**

**Los Angeles**—Miss Erna P. Harris.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**Rocky Mount**—G. A. Dawson.

**TENNESSEE**

**Chattanooga**—Alex F. Carney, Lowery, R. H. Craig.

**Nashville**—Mrs. George Phillips, Miss Mabel McKay, James Gilmore, Paul Harrington, Panthea Harrington.

**FLORIDA**

**Jacksonville**—R. Elwin Lamb, Samuel Harper.

**Tampa**—H. Reddick, J. W. Daniels, L. J. Reddick.

**Sanford**—A. A. Fields.

**ALABAMA**

**Montgomery**—Edgar D. Nixon.

**Birmingham**—William Patton.

**Mobile**—Inell Richarson.

**MICHIGAN**

**Detroit**—Benny Smith, Eugene Butler.

**VIRGINIA**

**Richmond**—Mrs. Senora B. Lawson, Roscoe C. Mitchell.

**MISSISSIPPI**

**Meridian**—George Sams.

**GEORGIA**

**Macon**—L. Thomas.

JUN 10 1943

Opposition was expressed by delegates to this five areas, the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Southern Midwest-ern and Pacific; annual dues of members and delegates to executive board of 41 members; article 5 of the constitution be-cause such an exclusion clause was discriminatory and the type of thing the March movement was attempting to abolish.

**Article Passed**

An amendment which would eliminate the exclusion clause was voted down 102-2. After further discussion, the entire article was voted to carried.

The constitution provides for an annual convention at least every two years, and formation of new local units by written permission to the national office in New York City after 15 persons have indicated in writing their intention to form a local.

**Object of Organization**

It also sets forth that the prime object of the March organization is to abolish jim crow in all its forms by the use of the non-violent direct action technique.

## Whites Barred from March on Washington Movement

Baltimore Md.

JUN 10 1943

CHICAGO—After nearly two hours of debate, the March on Washington Committee, at the closing session of its conference here Are Americans, Too, on Saturday morning, adopt a constitution, which con-

is to "awaken, teach, organize, mobilize, direct and lead masses of colored people to fight and struggle for their own liberation from racial discrimination, segregation and jim-crowism."

"To obtain complete recognition and enjoyment of their citizenship rights and to co-operate with progressive movements, to help build a free world without regard to race, color, creed or national origin", the constitution stated.

# What They Said and Did at March-on-Washington Confab

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

JUN 19 1943

By B. M. PHILLIPS

CHICAGO — A silent memorial for Odell Waller, who was executed by the State of Virginia for a crime which has never been proved against him, was observed for one minute during the Friday session of the five-day meeting of the "We Are Americans Too" convention sponsored by the March on Washington Movement.

William McDaniel, star of "Porgy and Bess," sang Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer" during the Friday evening public meeting.

**MRS. CORDELIA JOHNSON**

Mrs. Cordelia Green Johnson of Jersey City, N.J., president of the Beauty Culturists League Inc.: "We're not asking to sit at the banquet table of white people but we are asking to sit at a banquet table and eat of the Bill of Rights. It is not necessary to have freedom in heaven, we won't need it there. We want freedom here and now when we can enjoy it.

"If this is not the time to demand full and equal participation, there never will, be and there never was a time," Henry (Hank) Johnson, a representative of the United Mine Workers said on Wednesday. Mr. Johnson suggested that the committee maintain a 24-hour pressure lobby in Washington and if necessary follow representatives to bed until they promise to pass measures which would benefit colored people and end jim crow.

**DR. ARCHIBALD CAREY**

"If this is to be one world, it will be one world with colored people in it," Dr. Archibald Carey Jr., told the MOW convention here Thursday.

Dr. Carey rapped columnist, Westbrook Pegler who blamed the colored press for causing the Detroit riots. Mr. Pegler, he said, does not know the difference between an occasion and a cause.

The cause of the Detroit riot, he charged, are the poor housing conditions, discrimination in jobs, the un-American policy of the Red Cross, the segregation in the army, the back-door policy of the navy and the other un-democratic practices in America.

**AUGUSTUS JOHNSON**

Augustus J. Johnson, NY delegate, chased out white members of questionable organizations who sought to distribute literature in the lobby of Metropolitan Community Church where the convention was held. "You people" he said, in addressing the whites, "can cooperate with us by going downtown and telling the white people about the necessity of practicing democracy. We want to keep this a real black movement."

**DR. J. H. SMITH**

Dr. James Holmes Smith, white, former missionary to India: "My most embarrassing moment was when Indians asked me why do you com out here to tell us about Christianity when in your country they lynch colored people?"

**B. F. McLAURIN**

B. F. McLaurin of NY, national secretary of the MOWM reported that from September 1942 to July 1, 1943, the committee had received a total of $10,286.15 in contributions and memberships and that expenditures for this period totaled $8,029.01.

Members of the Chicago local raised a total of $1,327.09 during mass meetings and benefits from May 31 to June 28 in order to entertain the convention.

The mass meeting held Sunday at the Du Sable High School was scheduled to have been held at the Chicago Armory but at the last minute, the management of the armory refused to keep its promise. A. Philip Randolph said no reason was ever given to the committee and till yet it has been unable to get in touch with the management to ascertain reason for the last minute change.

**THOMAS BURTON**

In welcoming delegates to the convention at the opening session on Wednesday evening, Thomas Burton, chairman of the Chicago unit, said: "We especially want to welcome members of the FBI staff who may be in the audience. We have nothing to hide. Our cause is just. That goes also for Martin Dies and any member of his staff who may be here.

**T. D. McNEAL**

T. D. McNeal of St. Louis told the convention of the successful work of the St. Louis unit in forcing war plants to employ all qualified persons without regard to race, color and creed.

He told of the campaign in St. Louis against the Bell Telephone Co. which refused to employ colored girls as telephone operators. Latest action in this fight was an appeal to public sentiment by picketing of company headquarters by 300 members of the unit. He recommended this procedure for securing public support to other cities.

**MRS. SENORA LAWSON**

Mrs. Senora B. Lawson of Richmond, Va., said that she was backing the movement because "it remembers the forgotten men, the men of the street and gives them a chance to work and exercise their talents."

**MILTON P. WEBSTER**

The Fair Employment Practice Committee had some opposition from colored people in addition to reactionary Southerners, Milton P. Webster, a member of the committee, said during the discussion on FEPC.

"I read an editorial in one of our weekly Chicago papers calling on the colored members to quit in self-respect. Here was a committee on which colored people had depended, we (Earl Dickerson and Webster) were the colored members and along comes some intellectual and says we should leave. That's what I'm talking about when I say there was some opposition from other sources, a division of opinion among colored people."

Mr. Webster pointed out that the last hearings held by the committee in Birmingham were the most successful and secured "the best results" but he added "all you heard about the Birmingham hearings was that Talmadge called me a "black tar baby" and that Mark Ethridge said the South would never give up segregation.

"Still more important, however, was that the president of the Central Trades Union said that anyone would be hired where his union was in charge without regard to race, color and creed."

**HAROLD STEVENS**

Harold Stevens of NY, who is also a Catholic, said of the appointment of Monsignor Frances J. Haas as chairman of the new FEPC committee:

"No religious group has taken such a fortright stand against racial discrimination and persecution as the Catholics," he said. He urged the convention, which was inclined to call on President Roosevelt to remove Monsignor Haas from the chairmanship because of his approval of the Mobile, Ala. shipyard segregation, to "give the new chairman a fair chance before you condemn him. Let us be as fair as we ask others to be to us and as honest and just," he pleaded.

**LAYLE LANE**

Miss Layle Lane, NYC school teacher, told the convention "this is not a white man's country, it is man's country, a country of human beings."

She said that colored people have tools with which to work to bring about complete equality. Some of the tools she said are numbers, 13 million colored people who need to be organized, purchasing power which is about 7 or 8 billions annually and that care should be taken to see to it that more of this money is spent with colored people and the right to vote which is not exercised as thoroughly by people of the North who have no restrictive devices to keep them from the polls.

**CARL HANSBERRY**

Carl Hansberry, Chicago, urged the delegates to know the civil rights laws in their States, and other delegates who have no civil rights laws in their own communities to know the Federal law which is applicable in many Southern States and take steps to force the powers that be to enforce them."

Cablegrams to Haile Selassie and Felix Eboue informing them that the March on Washington Committee was 100 per cent behind them in their fight for justice and freedom were authorized to be sent by the convention at the request of George A. Weston, New York delegate.

# Avert Fight Between Ira Reid, Edgar Brown

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

JUN 19 1943

By B. M. PHILLIPS

CHICAGO, Ill. — A serious fight between Ira De.A. Reid, head of the Department of Sociology at Atlanta University and Edgar D. Brown, president of the United Government Employees was narrowly averted here Friday.

Both Reid and Brown were speakers at the Friday evening session of the We Are Americans Too convention sponsored by the March on Washington Movement at which time the topic was "Fighting the World's Greatest Scandal—Jim Crow in Uniform." During his talk, Dr. Reid told the 1500 persons present that the movement must take into consideration the large masses of colored people in the South who accept segregation and have no objections to serving in a jim-crow army, and their relatives who are happier than they ever have been because they are now being paid by Uncle Sam and are getting their money regularly.

**Urged Program**

He urged the convention to adopt some sort of program which would take the message of the importance of the right of equality to the people of the Southern States.

Mr. Brown, who had been attending all sessions of the convention, was called on following Dr. Reid's talk to bring words of greetings. Instead, he launched into an attack on Dr. Reid stating that trained men of the South like Reid ought to be able to find techniques to get colored people in the South to exercise their right to vote.

He pointed out that there are enough colored voters in the South and especially in the State of Alabama to elect A. Philip Randolph to the Senate, and added that the move to give soldiers the vote without regard to race, color and creed is a weapon in the hands of colored people of the South.

**Flays Reid**

"But," he continued, "people like Ira DeA. Reid do not have the vision and the courage" to start a move of this sort. Continuing, he said, "I say if Randolph will give time to following up the vote, the people of the South will have their answer."

As he crossed the platform after making his talk, Mr. Brown passed Dr. Reid and attempted to shake his hand. Dr. Reid refused to proffer his and Mr. Brown patted him on the knee. After the meeting, the two met outside.

Reports of what happened after this vary, but most reliable sources say that Dr. Reid landed the first blow after an exchange of words and that Mr. Brown picked up a chair prepared to strike when friends stepped in.

Neither Dr. Reid or Mr. Brown was present the following day and no statement as to the disagreement could be obtained from them.

Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, who was called on for greetings following Mr. Brown's attack, told the audience "I was about to go home, but when Mr. Brown gets the mike, nobody can sleep. I am happy to bring you greetings on behalf of the NAACP."

**THE FIGHT**

**ONE BLOW STRUCK.**

Edgar Browne said he was talking with Dr. Ira Reid and didn't realize the latter was angry.

Dr. Reid, he said, aimed a blow that struck him in the chest.

Mr. Brown said he told Dr. Reid he should apologize or go outside, take his coat off and fight like a gentleman.

Dr. Reid, he said, left the meeting, entered an auto and sped away.

# March On Washington Probable Next Spring

NOV 27 1943

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NOV 29 1943

Sunday night he told an overflowing crowd at Scott Methodist Church that the government is much more likely to move in the direction of its pressure than a worthy cause, and that Negroes like labor, capital, the South and other groups must develop pressure if they have their problem solved as only the federal government and the President can solve them.

NOV 27 1943

Monday afternoon, Randolph went into details concerning his direct non-violent, good-will action technique before a youth session at New Hope Baptist Church, where he also heard a clear statement of discrimination as it affects youth from the youths themselves.

NOV 27 1943

**FASCISM CONTINUES**

The speaker declared that fascism and discrimination are on the increase in the US and called attention to the fact that discrimination is the government policy regarding the Negro; anti-Catholic movements exist in the South and mid-west, there are 200 anti-semitic groups in America and persistent discrimination in the armed forces, in war industries and in government against Negroes continues.

NOV 27 1943

Dr. C. F. Holmes for the Colorado Committee of Equal Qualities; Margaret Roher for the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Mrs. Cora Peters, Council of Clubs; W. F. Turner for the NAACP; Rev. Joseph A. Johnson jr, for the Ministerial Alliance and Mrs. Corrine Lowry for the Iota Phi Lambda sorority and Atty. Thomas Campbell for the Colored Civic Association reported on the work of their several organizations in betterin[illegible] the conditions of the Negroes in Denver at the workshop held at New Hope Baptist Church, Monday night.

NOV 26 1943

# Phil Randolph Still Wants March On Washington

Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

## Labor Leader May Give Order To Go To Capitol Next Spring

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Monday afternoon Mr. Randolph went into details concerning his direct nonviolent, good-will action technique before a youth session at New Hope Baptist church where he also heard a clear statement of discrimination as it affects youth from the youths themselves.

Monday night New Hope was again crowded when he declared that the Civil war was "an uncompleted bourgoois revolution" which must be completed by the Negro, labor and liberal elements in the nation if indeed its purpose of freeing and giving status to the Negro is to be realized. "And now is the time," he asserted.

The speaker declared that fascism and discrimination are on the increase in the U. S. and called attention to the fact that discrimination is the government policy regarding the Negro; anti-Catholic movements exist in the south and mid-west, there are 200 anti-Semitic groups in America and persistent discrimination in the armed forces, in war industries and in government against Negroes continues.

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NOV 26 1943

The Sunday meeting was [illegible] by President Slater, the Monday afternoon meeting by Leon W. Sta[illegible]rd and the Monday night workshop by James Chappell, vice [illegible] the unit. In se[illegible]ber the committee in charge of the proje[illegible]

NOV 26 1943

# ROGERS SAYS:

## March on Washington Movement Concentrates On Race Education

DEC 18 1943

By J. A. ROGERS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

LAST August, in writing on the National March on Washington convention in Chicago, I pointed out that a defect of Negro organizations is that most of the leaders, year in and year out, keep on repeating the same old things; they bring no new facets to the subject, so that if you hear them once you may save your time by not going to hear them again.

I also said that one factor that contributed greatly to Marcus Garvey's success was that, in addition to stirring up the people, he always gave them solid information that helped them to grow. His Negro World was very informative on Negro history and world affairs as it then affected Negroes.

Mr. Rogers

Well, it seems that my suggestion has borne fruit. A few days ago A. L. Turner, treasurer of the March on Washington, called on me and asked me to recommend to him a list of good books to be distributed among the members of the organization. I gave him about a dozen titles, such as Roi Ottley's New World A-Coming," Ashley Montagu's "Man's Most Dangerous Myth: The Fallacy of Race," and Rackham Holt's "George Washington Carver.". He bought a supply of these books, stocked his New York office with some and sent others to the branches in twenty states. When our Negro leaders begin to concentrate more on education; more on shaking their followers out of the old rut and getting out of their brains the things that aren't so, we'll really be going places.

**MOWM PROGRAM GETS STARTED**

The March on Washington has also published and plans to publish works of its own. One of the already published pamphlets is "The War's Greatest Scandal: Jim Crow in American Uniform," by Pauline Myers and Dwight McDonald—a powerful indictment on the treatment of the Negro soldier, based on facts. Of this 100,000 copies have been printed and sells at cost—five cents. Another published pamphlet is "Non-Violent, Good-Will, Direct Action," which sells for ten cents.

DEC 18 1943

MR. TURNER told me of other plans for bringing up-to-date effective information to the members. He says that Randolph and his associates in the March on Washington are working to establish a permanent FEPC to function after the war. This will have one Negro executive secretary and one white. At present, he says, the movement is entirely a Negro one only because experience has shown that this permits it to drive straighter and with less friction to its goal, which is the final eradication of every injustice against the Negro. The organization is also planning to have Negro representation at the peace conference. In any case, the March on Washington is doing things. Two weeks ago it carried a full-page ad in the Washington Post and a half-page in the New York Times giving to the white public what it probably would not have known: the full story of the discrimination against Negroes in railroad employment.

# Negroes May March on Capitol Next Spring, Declares Randolph

Kansas City, Mo
Call

DENVER.—"The state does not act because of the moral of issues, it rather is disposed to react to pressures only." Thus if the Negro does not find a way to exert pressures on the government at Washington, his problems will remain unsolved."

So spoke A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Sleeping Car Brotherhood and organizer and national director of the March on Washington movement Sunday afternoon before a packed Scott Methodist church.

On Monday night before an overflowing New Hope Baptist church, he all but named the date for a "March on Washington" next spring for the purpose of moving the President to issue an executive order as Commander-in-Chief, abolishing jim crowism in the armed forces.

At a Monday afternoon Youth conference he listened to the stories of youth regarding discrimination as they faced it and warned them that the problem is in their laps to create a world fit for them to live in, and outlined the non-violent good-will action as a technic of exerting pressure.

The meetings were sponsored by the local unit of the March on Washington of which Berry J. Slater is president.

**TO MARCH NEXT SPRING?**

In the three speeches which he made, Mr. Randolph pointed out four significiant facts:

1. That segregation and discrimination is growing.

2. That the very nature of the government is such that the right or wrong of Negro's position cannot be served by it unless the Negro forms a bloc to exert pressure from the government for the things which the group wants.

3. He pointed out in detail that direct good-will, non-violent action and cooperation with labor and the liberal element of the nation, this technic answers the need for pressure.

4. He declared that the very humiliating situation which Negroes in the armed forces suffer, it appears that a "March on Washington" will be necessary as early as next spring.

In fact he advised his Monday night group to get ready for such a movement. This militant leader of the masses of Negroes pointed to the fact that he Negro must give unlimited support to organized labor and increasingly participate in organized labor.

He further expressed the conviction that Negroes should participate in party politics, but that in matters vital to their interest they must form a bloc. It is doubtful that Denver has had a more statesmanlike and forthright statement of the problem of the Negro in American life presented to it nor has any man more successfully won the personal confidence and respect of a racial leader before a Denver audience.

This feeling can easily be sensed in both youth and maturity during and after the meeting. The, Sunday meeting was chaired by President Slater, the Monday afternoon session by Leon W. Steward and the Monday night workshop by James Chappell, vice president of the unit. These three men were the committee in charge of the project.

An interesting report as to the policies and efforts of other groups engaged in the advancement of the Negroes status were made at the Monday night workshop.

The reporters were: Dr. C. F. Holmes, the Colorado Committee of Equal Qualities; Margaret Roher for the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Mrs. Johnson Jr. for the Ministerial Alliance; Mrs. Corrine Lowry for the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority and Atty. Thomas Campbell for the Colored Civic Association.

# Randolph Sees March On D. C. For Next Spring

Daily World

## Says Fascism And Discrimination Are Increasing

Atlanta, Georgia

NOV 21 1943

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NOV 27 1943

**EXPLAINS TECHNIQUE**

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Monday night New Hope was again crowded when he declared that the Civil war was "an uncompleted bourgoois revolution" which must be completed by the Negro, labor and liberal element in the nation if indeed its purpose of freeing and giving status to the Negro is to be realized. "And now is the time," he asserted.

**BIAS ON INCREASE**

The speaker declared that fascism and discrimination are on the increase in the U. S., and called attention to the fact that discrimination is the government policy regarding the Negro; anti-Catholic movements exist in the south and midwest, there are 200 anti-Semitic groups in America and persistent discrimination in the armed forces, in war industries and in government against Negroes continues.

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# Should Negroes March On Washington - If So, When?

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

**This is the fourth of a series of articles by A. Philip Randolph, director of the March on Washington, in reply to a number of criticisms of the tactics of the movement. In publishing these articles, the Defender's editor in no way endorses the views expressed by Mr. Randolph but believes they are of sufficient public interest to merit the attention of our readers. At the conclusion of the series, the editors will comment on the articles and give the views of the Defender.**

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Is Jim-Crow in Washington? The sources in our geographical region is the headquarters, makes federal control and nerve center of the determination of broad economic ton is the political and legislative policies well nigh greatest power on inevitable. Then, Washington is prime ministers and required not only to provide lend-the nations of the lease for Russia but also lend-lease Washington, not soor WPA for Georgia, one of the as for lend-lease southern states, distinguished for pt America's ideas is backwardness in racial relations, lor. Because of the social and labor legislation.

being appropriated But political centralism is con-s in Washington to demned and rejected by the South-d Nations win the ern bourbon politicians and brand-promotion of plansed as "bureaucracy" and the anti-ar rehabilitation of thesis of the American democratic and enemy powers, system whose roots are deep in the financial and the soil of the village and town house of the entire meeting where all policies affect-he well-known the-ing the local communities are aired ks is a reflex of and made. This theory, if followed. political influence will safeguard the poll tax, white is destined to grow primaries and other discriminatory proportions. registration devices and the right Negro people per- the race problem in its own sweet n to continue and way. ymbol of color and Hence, the doctrine of States' wism, the colored rights is being revived with all of peoples everywhere its old-time virulence and vitality contempt upon the by the Southern political theore-classic second-class ticians. A break with the New times. Deal Democratic party and an alli-

**And Political** ance with the Middle Western Re-

**ntralism** publicans that also views this trend nonopoly capitalistic of political centralism with alarm. mic power and con- is threatened. These two political teadily concentrated doctrines are now coming to grips. of the few. There Which will survive?

**For Powerful Federal System**

Where should the Negro stand? I' is almost axiomatic that the hope of the Negro in the South the wealth in the lies in the decreasing influence of pari-passu with this states' rights and the increasing omic concentration of po- power of the Federal government. entralization of eral sys- If Negroes are ever to get an equal n of ting gross inequali- break in education, farming and and natural re- labor opportunities in the South, they will get it through enlightened

Jim-Crow in Washington.

This is an affront. It is an insult to help the United Nations win the war and for the post-war reconstruction? What a question! Is This is an affront. It is an insult to the Negro's dilemma. They are not first-class citizens because both the Allies and enemy powers, water wet? Is fire hot? Is Mississippi a sand-they are jim-crowed and they are not economic powerhouse of the Negro? Is Texas' Congress-jim-crowed because they are not to win first-class citizens. Thus, to abolish jim-crow economics, the political influence man Dies against racial equality? first-class citizenship is to abolish jim-crow and to abolish jim-crow as the basis of Yes "Mr. James H. Crow" has his habitat in Washington. In the capital of our republic, Negro citizens are segregated in life and death. In the capital of the Negro people has arsenal of democracy, which beyond the Mason-Dixon Belt cept at the railroad station.

Verily, Washington is not only the capital of the nation. It is the capital of Dixie, of 20th Century Confederacy. There Copperheaded Confederacy is in the saddle. Ku Klux Klanism runs riot. Here and breadth of the democracy of the world, an anti-and poisoning the poll tax bill is filibustered to death by a tiny fraction of "little wilful men"—southern senators, and an anti-lynching bill cannot survive segregation.

Not only is Jim-Crow in Washington. Jim-Crow is running Washington. Negroes cannot eat in the restaurant of the Congress. They cannot even it in the peanut gallery

**Jim-Crow Running D. C.**

But, the tragedy is not only that Thus, if the Negro is in the District of Columbia, but that the pattern of develop as a symbol of a sand. Washington's Jim-Crow is being racial Jim-Crowism into areas of our country—North, East and West, where it was hith-erto unknown. Our federal government in Washington has become an official carrier of the germ of Jim-Crow throughout the length of our land, and is in-fecting the blood stream of political life everywhere.

It is crystallizing sec-tions and natural labor divisions on race and color. Thus, billions now being spent by the Congress in the post-war period will be used to create a new economic power in the South, based on race and color. Such a development will be a calamity for the Negro people and for the nation. It will mean the establishment of a new kind of feudalism, based on race and color, with the white workers as the vassals of the economic overlords. It will mean the establishment of a new kind of slavery for the Negro. It will mean the establishment of a new kind of imperial

and liberal federal government policies and financial subsidy, with some voice in the application of the basic principles of democracy.

But Negroes must be realistic. Dangers lurk in increasing federal power. It's the danger of a Jim-Crowized and segregationized federal system. If this obtains, the South won't need states' rights anymore. They will have control over Federal rights. In which event it is possible that the Negroes in America, like the Jews in the Third Reich of Hitler, may be sentenced by federal state decree to official Jim-Crowism.

Whether this happens or not, will depend largely upon the Negro himself and the extent and effectiveness he is able to convince labor and liberal America that the spread of Jim-Crowism or anti-Negroism is a pre-condition to the rise and progress of Fascists forces and the Nazi theories of racialism that may destroy our democratic system, such as it is.

If the South succeeds in selling the Federal government and America as a whole its doctrine of racism, it is conceivable that the time may come when Jim-Crow may become constitutional fiat. Note the laws against the Jews in Germany and France.

### A Central Point of Strategy

But with all of the real and imaginary dangers involved in the possible control of our federal system by the apostles of Southernism, since the Negroes' legal and constitutional status as citizens in our Republic has its origin and source in federalism through the specific adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment following the Civil War, and since under the shiboleth of states' rights, Negroes have been shorn of the rights they theoretically possess, we have no choice save to stand for the strengthening of our federal political organism.

However, this does not mean that Negroes in the hinterlands of Mississippi and Alabama and in the big metropolitan centers should sit down, fold their arms and wait on Uncle Sam to make all things wrong right. No, not at all. Because even if the federal state apparatus had not fallen under the dominion of Southernocracy, it would not voluntarily take up the cause of the Negro or any other group in the national community and fight for it. Governments don't act that way. Whatever concession any group secures from the American state is either the result of control or pressure.

Because the head of every organism is its most sensitive part, the head of every state usually registers the slightest adumbration of the social forces. Negroes, like the South, labor, business and farmers, must carry their problems to Washington with increasing force, intelligence and drama. And the extent to which either one of the aforementioned social forces get a favorable hearing at the capital is in virtually direct ratio to the amount of pressure-power it can mobilize and exercise upon the machinery of the federal state. Risking a possible over-simplification in the statement of the situation, it practically amounts to this: No pressure, no concession. Even the justice of a group's cause is not sufficient. A group must not only be right, it must have might. Even the decisions of the Supreme court of the United States, as Mr. Dooley says, oftentimes follow public sentiment.

### Pressure On Government

The question of whether the Negroes shall put pressure upon the local, state and federal governments to achieve their rights, is tantamount to asking shall the Negroes seek to survive. But Negroes want more than survival. They want to survive as equals as first class citizens, possessing and enjoying all of the rights, privileges and immunities of any other citizen.

However, Negroes will not survive as equals unless they are fit to survive as equals. And they are not fit to survive as equals unless they have the power to survive as equals. They will not possess the power to survive as equals unless they are organized upon a mass basis from the so-called bottom to the top, including the so-called uneducated and the educated, the poor and the well-to-do, the jitterbug and Ph.Ds, the sharecroppers and city workers.

Not only must the chasm between the uneducated and educated Negro be abolished and all brought into a common mass struggle to develop the maximum striking and pressure power of the Negro in the liberation movement to attack jim-crow but the "little Negro" must be drawn into the fight by actual participation and given a sense of his importance, responsibility, obligation and ability to share in the performance of vital tasks that are nominally thought to be the exclusive function of the educated and professional Negro.

### Cannot Win without the Masses

The fact is the Negroes' cause cannot win without the masses. Negroes of talent, genius and ability are about at the end of their ropes. The demonstration of the Negroes' capacity for cultural advancement has been a necessary stage in the evolution of Negro life. And it must continue to go forward. But the Negroes' primary problem now is to survive as an economic, political, social and racial equal.

This involves power, economic, social and political power. The masses alone can supply that power. The masses have numbers. Effective public demonstrations need numbers. The public is always affected by numbers. It is also affected by the purpose for which great masses demonstrate. The public, Negro and white, is affected by large number of people in psysical motion. Great mass formations affect all of the physical senses. They stir the feelings of the people. They provoke thought. They cause officials of state to pause and wonder.

Demonstrations of great masses of workers in strikes, on the picket line, is the chief strategy of the trade union movement. It has gotten results and will continue to get results. But the demonstration must be non-violent. The demonstrators must not possess offensive deadly weapons such as knives, razors or guns of any kind. The Negro's most effective weapon is his purpose, cause, moral courage and non-violent mass demonstration.

Thus, it appears that an important part of the future strategy and technique of the Negro must be in the field of demonstration, both non-violent mass activity and disciplined non-violent demonstration of small Negro and white groups for civil and economic justice.

And it does not appear that anything is calculated to awaken both white and black America to the justice and necessity of the Negroes being recognized and accepted as a full-fledged American citizen except some demonstration with the drama of a March on Washington. But when? The answer is: when the people are ready and the times and conditions give such a program strategic power. Even the much talked about Second Front is considered from the point of view of time strategy or its whole point may be lost.

Moreover, the people must not only be ready but they must be prepared and disciplined to march on Washington. And this may have to be done. Such a comprehensive maneuver will require the support and cooperation of Negro leadership from church, labor, business and the people.

But a March on Washington must be the Negroes' last resort.

Defender
Chicago, Ill

### Warns Against March On D. C.

I have been apprised of the plans of some of the Negro organizations for racial betterment to March on Washington in the near future to make demands upon the President and the law-making body of our country to do something about the anti-lynching bill, segregation, strengthening the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice and about the mistreatment of the Negro in general. A slip of paper in the form of a bank check, put into my mailbox a few days ago reads as follows: "MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT — Believing in the policies and principles of the March on Washington Movement, I hereby make application for membership, agreeing to support the program and activities of the March on Washington Movement. Name ..... Address ....."

As one of the leaders of my church and race, I feel that it is my indispensable duty to warn my people against doing things which will handicap interracial good will. Allow me to say that I do not think the time is apropos for a March on Washington. The smoke from the bloody riots of Detroit, Beaumont, Mobile, and other places in our country has hardly subsided, and to mobilize thousands of Negroes to March on Washington would be a dangerous undertaking at the present time.

The mission, however peaceful, would be misunderstood and the crowd itself would look like a crowd of rioters in the eyes of some of the members of the white race who take pride in participating in riots with colored people. Let us not forget that many good perso... lost their property and their lives and others are in hospitals nursing wounds as a result of the recent riots. Many of those who survived the riots look upon vacant lots where they once owned beautiful homes which were consumed by the rioters' flames. All of this was caused on account of the stalking menace of racial animosity harbored in the bosoms of irresponsible persons of both races.

I believe that the leaders of the organizat... who are contemplating marching on Washington intend to do so peacefully, but they have not thought how their peaceful mission would be misunderstood, especially at this time when the country is still boiling from the fires kindled by the recent riots. If a march was staged with peaceful intention, some thoughtless persons in the parade would be indiscreet enough to say or do something which would be resented by some white persons who would be anticipating trouble and who would resent what was done or said by the colored persons, and before the twinkling of an eye, there would be an imbroglio, and from that a melee, and from that a bloody riot, and the marchers — those who survived — would return home without having accomplished anything, but rather added fuel to the fire. It requires only a little prudence to see that the time is not suitable to March on Washington. The milk of human kindness in irresponsible persons of both races has turned sour.—Bishop C. L. Russell, Washington, D. C.

## MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

Age
New York, N. Y.

THE MARCH ON Washington Movement which was criticized by this newspaper and many others for its decision to limit its membership to Negroes, issued a release this week signed by a group of prominent white people who "deplore the current action of the March on Washington Movement in its national conference in Chicago in continuig to limit its membership to Negroes."

Declaring that they were convinced that this action did not indicate it to be one of "narrow black nationalism", the group said that "while the new movement is not anti-white, it is definitely anti-Red. Communism was specifically denounced. A clear distinction was made between the Russian people in their heroic struggle and Communist tactics in America. It was clear that the March on Washington Movement feels that in its choice of allies for the long struggle ahead it cannot afford to depend upon what the political climate happens to be in Moscow.

"Some of us who have had contacts with the Indian people in their epic struggle are inclined to agree with the leaders of this movement among another suppressed people in their conviction that at this stage of their development they need to assert a kind of sturdy independence in certain areas in order to prove themselves and others that they are competent to handle their affairs without white leadership."

We still feel that the leadership of the March on Washington Movement is acting like the well-known ostrich which sticks its head in the sand to hide from its enemies when it excludes whites from the movement because of the fear of Communist infiltration. What of the Negro Communists who are already in the organization, but who, because they can do more effective work, prefer not to be known as Communists?

Then again, we believe the leaders have put the movement in an indefensible position by crying out against discrimination on the one hand and practicing it within the movement on the other. Our advice to the March on Washington Movement would be to stop publicizing the reasons for their recent convention action and let time erase from memory the "hog" they cut by their decision.

## POSTAL EMPLOYEES' ACTION

The action in the convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees in refusing an invitation of the local committee to a luncheon-inspection visit at the local post office was a popular expression of resentment against the segregation policy which is now enforced in the cafeteria in the main post office building of this city.

Not that this phase of segregation is something new, but the new world in which we are living today calls for new thinking and new action on the part of the oppressed groups all over the world. In our struggle to find our rightful place in this great democracy when there are so many obstacles in our way, we are bound to make some mistakes because we are almost driven to desperation on account of injustices, discriminations and indignities which are thrust upon us from so many angles—a drowning man will grab a straw. If the weapons we have used in our up surge were dangerous, it is no more than others have done in the past—those whose shining victories speak for themselves.

Segregation, which is the offspring of racial prejudice, is now, and has been, a bane to the progress of the people of this nation and it may be the American "Achilles heel" in this global war, for it is a well known fact that the treatment accorded the Negro in the United States is the yard stick by which the world is now measuring American democracy.

Segregation in the cafeteria at the post office, as we also know, is following the American pattern, but the Negroes everywhere, and many of the liberal-minded white people are working day and night to help bring about a change in this condition of affairs. The difference in our thinking on this subject is the best method of approach to destroy this pattern. While some of us think that this or that method is the better, others think still differently. But all of us are working for a better and a changing world.

We have no quarrel with those who choose this or that route to achieve our objective, just as long as they are following their honest convictions. But we have no part with those who blow off and make a loud noise for their personal political advancement.

# Local Women Hold National Office In Postal Auxiliary

By PEARL B. ROUSSEAU
(For Informer Publications)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In a spirited election held on the final day of the National Women's Auxiliary to the National Alliance of Postal Employees' convention which was held here from Tuesday to Friday last week, officers were chosen to manage the affairs of the association for the next two years.

The newly-elected officers were Mrs. Maude R. Riggs of Chicago, president; Mrs. Willie B. Brandon of Houston, Texas, vice president; Mrs. Floy Wade Johnson, New Orleans, Louisiana, corresponding-recording secretary; and Mrs. Henrietta Porter of Blairville, Pennsylvania, succeeded herself as financial secretary-treasurer.

The Women's Auxiliary opened its convention proper on Tuesday in the Pine Street YMCA hall.

Highlights of the meeting were the adoption of several resolutions presented by various branches, including a program to establish a branch auxiliary in every city where there is a branch of the Postal Alliance.

# Out-Of-Towners At The National Postal Meeting

Out-of-town delegates and visitors registered were:

D. Wicks, Baltimore; Royal Bailey, Washington; Balto; W. McK[illegible], Chattanooga; G. [illegible]ell, St. Paul; S[illegible] Wiley, San Antioni; C. Lindsay, Fort Worth E. Cromwell, Cincy; W. Barton, Cincy; H. McGee, Chi; J. Keys, Chi.; L. Wood, New York; A. Spears, Sumter, C. C.; A. Realer, Wash; H. Thomas, Pitts; J. gan, Selma, Ala.; J. Coleman, Galveston; G. Gibbs, Montgomery; G. Renfro, Cincy; L. Morrow, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. Robinson, Louisville; A. Johnson, Memphis; G. Reed, Louisville; A. Murphy, K. C. Mo.; L. Robinson, Tuskegee; G. C. Lofton, Little Rock; J. Cooper, Baton Rouge; John Martin, Beaumont, Tex.; Harry Whaley, K. C.; N. Perkins, Chi; James Wiley, Pine Bluff; H. Clark, Marshall, Tex.; A. Turner, Nashville; H. Galhead, Cleveland; G. Price, Berkley, Cal.; W. Meyers, Balto; S. McDonald, Sumpter, N. C.; James Russell, Knoxville. B. Newman, Jackson, Miss.; E. Armstead, N. Y.; E. Jackson, Boston; T. Money, Vicksburgh, Miss.; N. Baker, Shereport, La.; C. White, San Diego; M. Cooper, Los Angeles; John Rosseau, New Orleans; Mrs. Susie Murphy, K. C. Mrs. Margaret [illegible], Houston; T. Anderson, Texarkana; A. Chapital, New Orleans; C. McDaniels, Columbus; J. McIntosh, Savannah; Mrs. T. Flannigan, Atlanta; R. Warren, Augusta, Ga; R. Kearse, Newark; Harold Pilgrim, Phila; H. Ateman, Memphis, J. E. Parks, St. L.; Mrs. Jesse Robinson, Los Angeles; Mrs. Dorothy Barnes, Chi.; David Piper, St. L.; Charles Baker, St. L.; Florence Ford, St. L.; John Walter Rusan, St. L.

Mrs. H. Patterson, K. C.; Mrs. Willie Bradon, Houston; Mesdames Wm. Laws, Nashville, A. Davis, Cleveland; Virtna Datts, St. L.; Edna Greene, Pgh.; Annie Arvin, Pgh.; Maud Riggs, Chi. Gertrude Witherspoon, Chi.; Flay Johnson, N. C.; Clark Jackson, N. O.; L. Wade, St. L.; Sanford Holland, St. L.; Jesse Robinson, Los Angeles; W. Ewell, Chi; Earl Williams, Balto; D. G. Gregory, Chi.; Raymond Young, Balto; Mrs. M. M. Gray, Wash.; R. Young,; Balto; Thomas Bonar, Wash.; Snow Grigsby, Detroit; Lafayette Ford, St. L.; G. Gray, Wash.; Wm. Arnold, Wash.; Mrs. Harriett Shippen, Wash.; Ashby Carter, Chi.; H. Moore, Chi.; Mrs. Pearl Rousseau, N. O.; Mrs. Artimese Anthony, Chi.; James Hughes, Houston; D. Collins, Houston, R. White, Houston.

Mrs. Annabell [illegible]y, Detroit; Mrs. Marion Whittaker, Detriot; Mrs. Harriett Slaughter, N. Y.; Alex Taylor, Wash.; Artie Henderson, Dayton; L. Harris, Broklyn; W. Burgess Jr. N. Y. St. John Chirtian, N. Y.; T. Hall, N. Y.; D. Desborne, N. Y.; C. Browne, N. Y.; S. Williams, N. Y.; G. Greene, Montelair, N. J. R. Jones, Birmingham; Mrs. Henrietta Porter, Blairsville, Pa.; J. Canty, N. Y.; L. Wilson, Phila; H Scott, Richmond; N. Coobs, Wash.; S. Grilla, Wash.; E. But[illegible], Wash; H. Thomas, Pitts; J. Jackson, N. Y.; T Jackson, N. Y. J. Kinloch, N. Y.; J. Greene, Phila; R. Foreman, Brooklyn; G. W. Golden, Jackson, Tenn.; J. Jane, Jackson; Mrs. Eddye Strickland, Balto; Jerry Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; T. Long, Charleston, S. C.; H. Pearson, Columbia, C. C.; I. S. Blocker, Chi.; Jesse Davis, Phila; F. Johnson, Wilmington, N. C.; Mrs. Emma Thomas, Pitts; Mrs. Mildred Armstead, N. Y.; Mrs. A. N. Bryan, Atlanta; Joseph Brown, St. L.

Earl Young, N. O.; Wm. White, N.Y.; D. Joyner, Nashville,; A. Penn, Cincy; J. Douglass, N. O. R. Tonsil, Cleveland; N. Baker, Shreveport; Sgt. Maingerfield, Jeff Barracks: Carl Young, Pitts; E. Mathiew, N. O.; [illegible] Walker, Chi; L. Marshall, Birmingham; H. Williams, Dayton; E. Norris, N. Y.; W. Mason, Phila; J. Kinloch, N. Y.; P. Holland, Birmingham; Mrs. Cozetta Seals. K. C.; E. Golden. Jackson, Tenn.; Mrs. Long, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Marie Gillison, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Robt. Morrison, Charleston, S. C. Robt. Martin, Charleston; Mrs. Carrie Conrad, E. Orange, N. J. R. Clair, Chi.; B. Jenkins, Chi. Mrs. Eva Mae Smith, Chi; H. Roscoe Detroit; F. Douglass, N. O.; G. Adams, Atchison. W. Dreyer, Augusta, Ga.; L. Hill, and E. Keene. Atlanta; J. Mackey, Gary; Mrs. Alberta McLeod, Cincy; J. Watson, Mobile; Nettie Smith and C. Smith, Cleveland; Rev. B. Ruffin Jr. Mobile; R. Porter, Blairsville, Pa.; M. Hughes, Dallas, Tex. J. Davis, Omaha; D. Holland, Louisville; L. Jones, Cincy; Mrs. Leslie Jones, Cincy; W. Davis, Chi.; S. Jackson, Wash.; R. Birdson, Gary; W. Goff, Albany Ga. M. Allen Chi; J Davis, Little Rock; Mrs Inez Ricks, Phila; A. Bryant, Atlanta; J. Lennox, Cleveland; Hugh A. Jacobs, Newark. Mrs. Baker, Newark; E. Hutchinson, Chi.; A. Bell, Wash.; J. Finlayson, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel McLendon, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. LaSalle, K. C.; P. Hoffman, K. C.; H. Ellington, Birmingham; Mrs. Dorothy Lymas, Phila.; H. Jason, Phila; George Lewis, Madison; R. Ellington, Birmingham, L. Headen, Nashville.

The 12th biennial convention of the National Alliance Postal Employees was formally opened in St. Louis, Mo. at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. Ewing and Pine Tuesday morning.

The convention was well attended by delegates and visitors from all sections of the country.

One of the highlights in the proceedings Wednesday was the re-election of Lafayette L. Ford as president for two years, which developed a close race between the present incumbent and Ashby Carter of Chicago, who had been groomed by a faction to succeed Ford. The election was keenly contested and it required two ballots to decide the winner. However, on the second ballot the returns showed Ford the winner by three votes, whereupon his supporters and friends gave spontaneous applause, and many rushed to the platform to offer congratulations. Other officers elected were; Raymond A. C. Young, Baltimore, Md., vice president; Thomas P. Bomar, Washington, D. C., secretary; Thomas Phillip Holland, Birmingham, Ala., treasurer; Snow S. Grisby, Detroit Mich., editor of the Postal Alliance, all of whom succeeded themselves except the treasurer.

The second highlight was the address made in the forenoon Wednesday by Postmaster W. Rufus Jackson. During his remarks he commended the work of the convention, but reminded his hearers that "we do not need any outsiders to interfere with running the local post office." These remarks were seized upon according to some statements of some of the delegates to make political capital which was to be used in the election. However, Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va. made a nice reponse to the Postmaster's talk.

No sooner had the Postmaster left the [illegible] business resumed, [illegible] the fireworks started from delegates from most of the eastern states who expressed resentment at what Mr. Jackson had said, and after an hour of heated discussions, the delegates voted to cancel the number on the program called for inspection visit and luncheon at the local post office. It was also voted that the president appoint a committee from the body to call on the Postmaster as representatives of the Alliance and inform him of women enjoyed themselves. The action of that body at Cardingplace of the next meeting had not been decided late Wednesday.

The visit-[illegible]

The members of the committee appointed were Ashby Carter, Chicago; Jesse L. Robinson, Los Angeles, and Arthur J. Chapital, New Orleans.

The delegates and visitors have enjoyed some of St. Louis hospitality in the form of entertain-

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# At The Meeting Of The National Alliance Of Postal Employes And Auxiliary

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

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A section of the more than 100 delegates, visitors and officers who attended the National Postal Convention at the Pine St. [illegible] this week.

In the second row (right to left) are shown ranking members of the organization. Beginning with the fourth from right they are: Lafayette Ford, A. J. Carter, Chgo.; Jas. Wiley, Pine Bluff; Jerry Gi[illegible], Norfolk; Thomas Bomar, Washington; Mrs. Harriett Shippen, Wash.; S. M. Jackson, Wash.; Snow Grigsby, Detroit; Royal Bailey, Wash.; Samuel McDonald, Sumpter, S. C.; Napoleon Baker, Shreveport; George P. Reed, Louisville; Golden E. Renfron, Ciney; Norval Perkins, Chi.; Elmer Armstead, N. Y.; Antoine L. Murphy, K. C. Mo.; Jesse Robinson, Los Angeles; J. W. Lane, Jackson, Tenn.

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# Postal Convention Adopts Program To Combat All Racism

Informer Houston Texas

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU, JR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At its 12th biennial convention held here during the past week, the National Alliance of Postal Employees, representing Negro post office workers from every section of the United States, went on record as adopting the most militant and progressive program in the history of the organization.

Included in the program adopted for the next biennial period were resolutions to support the NAACP and other organizations in combatting the practices of jim crowism against Negro servicemen, discrimination against postal workers and civilians because of race, creed or color; and to seek equal opportunity for all in the armed forces, abolition of the poll tax laws, a permanent increase in salary for postal workers, the strict application of seniority rule regarding promotions without reference to race or color, and the optional 30-year retirement for postal workers.

**With reference to the strict application of the seniority rule, the convention went on record as commending Postmistress Mary D. Briggs of Los Angeles, California, who has the distinction of being the first official to make such a promise and to comment on Postmaster - General Frank Walker's recent order condemning discrimination against postal workers of color.**

### Condemns Riots

Also included in the adopted program were provisions to seek immediate action from the President of the United States concerning the riots and rumors of riots in various sections of the nation; immediate action by the President concerning segregation in the armed forces; to expose all postal officials who practice discrimination against postal workers because of race, creed or color and seek departmental correction of such conditions; and to deplore all race riots, instructing all postal workers to use every possible influence to prevent such occurrences.

### Ford Gets Fourth Term

The election of national officers established a precedent when Lafayette B. Ford, of St. Louis, Missouri, was reelected president for the fourth consecutive term in a close contest. In a second ballot conducted in the convention, the incumbent won by the narrow margin of three votes over his younger opponent, Ashby B. Carter of Chicago.

This second ballot held in the convention was in reality the third ballot, the first having been a referendum vote conducted through mail with the Chicago candidate leading but not polling the majority vote. In the mail vote Carter polled 1344 votes against Ford's 840, but due to the votes cast for G. N. Gray of Washington, and Alvin W. Bryan of Atlanta, Carter failed to have the necessary majority to win by popular vote.

The next election, however, will be held strictly through mail, the system of election having been changed during the convention.

### Louisianian, Texan Defeated

Holding the spotlight in the election of officers was the election of treasurer to succeed the Hon. Robert E. L. Hutton of New Orleans who retired because of illness. This office was sought by eight candidates including Arthur J. Chapital, Sr., of New Orleans, former national vice president of the association; Leonard H. Harvey, president of Houston (Texas) Negro Chamber of Commerce; R. C. White, railway mail clerk-in-charge of Houston, Texas; Royal W. Bailey of Washington, D. C.; Norvel Perkins, of Chicago; William D. Laws, of Nashville, Tennessee; William B. Killian of Georgia; and Philip W. Holland of Birmingham, Alabama.

After the second ballot when the race had narrowed down to Spivey, Holland, Chapital and Perkins, a sudden shift threw support to Holland who pooled two votes more than the combined total of his opponents on the third ballot and was declared elected.

### Other Officers

In the election for national secretary, the incumbent, Atty. Thomas P. Bomar of Washington, D. C., was elected in the referendum vote over Mrs. Lillian V. Wood of New York. Snow F. Grigsby, the editor of the Postal Alliance official organ of the association, retained his office by an overwhelming majority vote in the referendum, while Raymond A. C. Young of Baltimore, won the spirited election for national vice president on the second ballot by polling more than the combined strength of his opponents, John Lymas of Philadelphia, E. R. Bryson of St. Louis, and Jesse Anderson of Detroit.

### Notables Attend

From the opening meeting which was held at Lane Tabernacle AME church to the final sessions held in the auditorium of the Pine Street YMCA at Pine and Ewing streets, the programs were highlighted by brilliant speakers including J. M. "Billboard" Jackson representative of the Standard Oil company; Rev. Wm. H. Jernigan, president of the National Baptist convention; Attorney Ralph E. Mizell, representing the solicitor-general of the United States; Gingy Jackson, former secretary of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and

Among the delegates who attended the following Louisianians represented their respective branches of the association: delegates from all sections of the United States attended the meeting and participated in the enactment of new constitutional laws and the welfare committee while Floyd and Reagin of Selma.

James B. Cooper, Baton Rouge; Rev. John E. Rousseau, New Orleans; R. D. Jones, Birmingham; Rev. N. H. Baker, Shreveport. Enuf Watson and George Griffin, Mobile; James A. Gibbs, Montgomery; Larry Mathews of New Orleans; while Alabama was represented by The next convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, it was decided. Mississippi was represented by Hughes, Henry Clark of Houston; Benjamin P. Newman of Jackson; and Thomas J. Dooley of Vicksburg. Arkansas was represented by Johnson of Texarkana.

Texas was represented by Johnson of Beaumont; Marvin H. Martin, Beaumont; Robinson, Tuskegee, and Reagin of Selma.

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St. Louis, Missouri

## POSTAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION

AUG 28 1943

**Delegates and interested visitors from all corners of the nation gathered in St. Louis last week at the Postal Alliance convention. This interested group was snapped by the newspaper cameraman outside the Pine Street YMCA where the meeting was held.**

**Shown from left to right, front: JESSE L. ROBINSON, president of the Tenth Alliance District, of Los Angeles, California; MRS. DOROTHY BARNES (widow of Walter Barnes, famous musician who perished in the Natchez fire), hailing from Chicago; MOUTON J. COOPER, delegate from Los Angeles, and MRS. MYRTLE ROBINSON, of Los Angeles.**

**Rear: CUNEY WHITE, delegate from San Diego, California, and GEORGE PRICE of the Bay City branches of the Alliance at Oakland, California.**

**—(Courtesy of St. Louis Argus)**

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

# NAT'L COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEET

Bee (Magazine Section

By TERESA STAATS,
Publicity Director. Chicago, Ill

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—

The N.A.C.W. executive committee met in Washington at the YWCA with President Hilda A. Davis, dean of women and head of English, Talladega, presiding. Interesting committees reported. The publications committee, directed by Miss Bertha McNeil, distributed its very excellent bulletin concerning N.A.C.W. activities. This bulletin may be found in various libraries throughout the country.

The executive committee purchased several one-hundred dollar war bonds, to be held as part of the fellowship fund.

The membership committee reported sixteen life members, as follows: Mrs. Lillian Alexander, New York; Mrs. Harriet Butcher, New York; Mrs. Carrie Blanchett, Detroit; Mrs. Vivian Cook, Baltimore; Mrs. Helen Grossley, New York; Miss Mac Hawes, District Columbia; Mrs. G. C. Mayo, D. C.; Mrs. Vashti Murphy, Baltimore; Miss Anna Payne, D. C.; Mrs. Esther P. Shaw, D. C.; Miss Elsie Scott, St. Louis; Dr. Sadie D. St. Clair, D. C.; Mrs. Nellie N. Taylor, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Juanita Thomas, D. C., Miss Edwina Wright, St. Louis.

It is hoped that many more college women will take out life memberships.

The president urged all branches to co-operate with the war effort as in past years. The New York branch is doing a splendid job with recreational activities for children. The New Jersey branch has co-operated in sending children to summer camps, entertaining soldiers and sending gifts to soldiers. The Baltimore branch has held conferences for girls and also sent girls to summer camps. The Washington branch put over a very successful regional conference.

Communications show that the Chicago branch of N.A.C.W. is very active in the community. In fact, all branches are co-operating to make their own community a better place for young people.

The committee on race relations, Mrs. Vivian J. Cook, chairman, received very gratifying reports from the various mixed colleges, stating that Negro students were contributing to the cultural values of the college. Among the letters received from the mixed colleges, one revealed the word Negro was spelled with a small "n.' Here, again, is work for college women.

The executive committee opposes segregation wherever practiced. A few cases were cited as being flagrant. The segregation of children in the junior high school in Trenton, N. J., and the segregation of teaching staff taking library courses in the public library in Baltimore, Md.

Commendations go to the Negroes of Hillburn, N. Y., for their courage in holding-out for their rights in the public school segregation. They won their case. Commendations to the N.A.C.W. branches, the NAACP and other organizations who have the courage to stand up and fight for justice to Negroes.

Commendations to our outstanding newspapers who fight for justice to all.

To the D. C. YWCA for its cordial welcome and well prepared luncheon. The committee is very appreciative.

**Wins Award**

Dr. Marion M. Thompson Wright, Ph.D., author of "Education of Negroes in New Jersey," a member of the North Jersey branch of N.A.C.W., has won the one-hundred dollar award for the best article submitted during the past year. The article is "New Jersey Laws and the Negro."

The following members were present at the executive committee meeting:

President Hilda A. Davis, Talladega; Alice A. Taylor, recording secretary, Baltimore; Esther Popel Shaw, correspondent, D. C.; Effie P. Simmons, regional director, D. C.; Portia C. Bullock, president, D. C. branch; Jimmie B. Middleton, treasurer, D. C.; Helen H. Brown, chairman, finance committee, D. C.; Helen B. Grossley, New York; Vivian J. Cook, Baltimore; Margaret B. Bugg, Raleigh, N. J.; Juanita H. Thomas, D. C.; Ethel H. Carter, Richmond; Dr. Sadie Staats, publicity, N. J.; Bertha C. McNeil, D. C., and Letitia Ashe, Baltimore.

# National Ass'n of College Women Sponsors Child Welfare Project

Chicago Bee ——Chicago, Illinois

By VIVIENNE CHEATHAM.

The National Association of College Women, incorporated in 1923, was first organized in Washington, D. C., in 1910, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, outstanding leader in organizations for Negro women. Dean Hilda B. Davis, Talladega college, is national president.

Branch units were soon established in the nation's leading cities, but it was not until 1941 that an active chapter was started in Chicago, under the direction of Dr. Ruth Howard, psychologist, assisted by Mrs. Ernestine Oldham, adjustment teacher at Dunbar Vocational school; Miss Evelyn Echols, Mrs. Henrice Gould, Mrs. Theresa Danley, Mrs. Mayme Mason Higgins, Mrs. Virgil Dixon, Mrs. Thelma Taylor Williams, Mrs. Janette Hamilton, Mrs. Patricia Harewood, and others.

At the present time, membership in the Chicago chapter exceeds 50. Officers of this chapter are Dr. Ruth Howard, president Mrs. Ernestine Oldham, vice-president; Mrs. Theresa Danley corresponding secretary; Miss Evelyn Echols, recording secretary; Dr. Carol C. Bowie, treasurer, and Miss Dorothy Walker, social worker in pediatrics, Provident hospital, chairman of the Child Welfare committee.

The purposes of the organization are: (1) To promote closer union and fellowship among college women for constructive educational work; (2) to study educational conditions in the United States, with emphasis upon problems affecting Negroes; (3) to raise educational standards in colleges and universities; (4) to stimulate intellectual attainment among college women, and (5) to arouse within college women a consciousness of their responsibility in solving local and national problems.

The N.A.C.W. is cognizant of the great impact that current war conditions have made on the home front, particularly as it affects the physical, social, emotional, and intellectual care of children. In accordance with its fifth purpose, the N.A.C.W. is carrying on a program for child welfare instructions, through the Negro newspapers of Chicago. The great need for such a program has been revealed by the examination of inductees and the evidence of maladjustment, poor health and social habits in our homes.

The committee on child welfare is composed of Miss Dorothy Walker, chairman; Mrs. Theresa Danley, Miss Evelyn Apperson, Miss Nobia Moreland, Mrs. Zenobia Baxter, and Miss Vivienne Cheatham, newspaper correspondent. This committee is assisted by a citizens' committee composed of Father Samuel J. Martin, rector, St. Edmund's Episcopal church;

Miss Nanie Johnson, Helping Hand Community Day nursery; Mr. Samuel Gandy, Good Shepherd Congregational church; Mrs. Oneida Cockrell, Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments' Nursery school; Mrs. Edna Hansen, Abraham Lincoln center; Mrs. Mildred Allen Wiggins, Illinois Childrens' Home and Aid society; Miss Dorothy Jones, Baptist Missionary Training School Nursery school (London Fund); Miss Elaine Sweitzer, Parkway Community center, and Mrs. Helene London, Mothers' club.

The proposed project on child study and parent education will consist of a series of newspaper articles on special topics, and an enumeration of facilities for child care in our community.

The National Association of College Women is sponsoring this project for the parents of the pre-school, school, and adolescent child.

Questions on individual problems from parents are invited.

Please send questions to The Chicago Bee Publishing company, care of Miss Vivienne Lynn Cheatham, 3655 S. State street, Chicago, Ill.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS

# Nat'l. Association Of Negro Business And Professional Women's Clubs Hold Confab

New York Age

New York, N. Y.—

The National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., held its executive committee meeting at the Gilt Edge Dining Room, 125 West 136th street, on Friday evening.

The conference was presided over by the national president, Mrs. Ruth A. Handy. The next annual convention will be held in Washington, D.C. the last week end in October, 1944.

The Committee was entertained by the New York Club at which time Dr. Deming of National Federation of Colored Women's Club was a guest.

Delegates who came from their local clubs were busy in a close meeting most of the day, seriously considering the welfare of the Negro women and her preparation for the post-war period. Their only public meting was a luncheon sponsored by the Newark Club for visiting delegates and the community. Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia N. C. addressed an audience of 300 persons.

The officers who will serve this year are: Ruth A. Handy, Brooklyn, N. Y., president; Adelaide Fleming, Philadelphia, Pa., first vice-president; Helena Robinson, Chester, Pa., second vice-president; Inez Redmond, Baltimore, Md., financial secretary; Aleye S. Lett, Newark, N. J., corresponding secretary; Pauline Taylor, Camden, N. J., recording secretary; Minnie D. Hurley, New York, N. Y., treasurer; Ruth W. Whaley, New York, chairman of the Trustee Board, and Sadye J. Williams, editor of The Magazine.

The organization's first magazine "Responsibility" was released at the convention, and is now on sale in the office of the business manager, Mrs. Genevieve Valentine, 1011 You Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was edited by Mrs. Sadye J. Wiliams, president of the New York Club.

# Noted Orators to Appear on Bar Association Program

BALTIMORE—The program of the National Bar Association which meets here November 26 and 27, has been completed, according to Raymond Pace Alexander, chairman of the association program committee.

Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, of Baltimore, has accepted the invitation to speak at the public meeting on November 26.

**Speakers' Schedule**

Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle, Nov. 26, 2 p.m.

Judge William H. Hastie, Nov. 26, 2 p.m.

Judge Francis E. Rivers, Nov. 26, 8 p.m.

Atty. Thurgood Marshall, Nov. 26, 8 p.m.

Congressman William L. Dawson, Nov. 26, 8 p.m.

Atty. Charles H. Houston, Nov. 27, 2 p.m.

Prof. Leon A. Ransom, Nov. 27, 2 p.m.

Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, Nov. 27, 1 a.m.

Atty. Henry Richardson, Nov. 27, 11 a.m.

F.E.P.C. Counsel Harold A. Stevens, Nov. 27, 2 p.m.

Atty. W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., Nov. 27, 3 p.m.

**Maryland Officials**

Hon. Herbert R. O'Conor, governor, Nov. 26, 8 p.m.

Hon. Theodore R. McKeldin, mayor, Nov. 26, 8 p.m.

Judge Charles E. Moylan, Nov. 26, 8 p.m.

# THE HORIZON

## Problems Before Race Demand Planned Action by Members of National Bar Association

BY P. L. PRATTIS

SINCE MR. CAYTON has had the daring, from time to time, to air his notions concerning the functions and objectives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League, even the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and continues no less animate, perhaps this puddler runs no fatal risk in addressing this week's comments to the tough-minded gentlemen of the National Bar Association who, by the time these mullings are in print, will have foregathered in the city of Baltimore for convention and good time. They compose an extremely important, but often neglected group. Not only does our general public overlook them as a group, preferring to pick and choose among them when necessity knocks at the door, but they as well seem not to have discerned any imperative dictum in the nature of the times counselling and commanding joint and programmatic action.

Mr. Prattis

The home-front battle cannot be won without a lawyer. The peace cannot be assured without the lawyer. Who is to define the areas of our social and economic relationships if not the lawyer? And what is the [illegible] it is not a workaday morality? Strictly, is it not the basis for scientific human relationship, modifying and regulating behavior for the benefit of the whole? The lawyer must always accept his place in the front ranks and be prepared to tell us which is the way. He must help us to remove obstacles. That is a duty of the profession.

**ENTIRE FRONT HIS**

IT GOES without saying that all our other organizations and agencies must continue their effort without abatement. The church must work on the heart. The schools must bring light to the mind. The press must disseminate information and attempt to interpret the signs of the times. The NAACP must press its action in the field of civil relations. The Urban League must continue to try to push wide open the door to economic opportunity. The March-on-Washington must continue to exploit direct mass action and pressure techniques. But the lawyer must concern himself with all of these fronts. The entire front belongs to him.

Some lawyers do. But the responsibility is not personal to a few, such as Dean Hastie, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Huff, Taylor and others. It belongs to the profession as a whole. There are things to do and every lawyer should ask himself where his job is.

Negro leadership generally recognizes that the battlefront for us is that of segregation and the attempt to create a status of second-class citizenship for us. But on that front are the transportation sector, the housing sector, the job sector, the suffrage sector, the civil rights sector and, particularly, the military (naval) sector.

**SOME JOBS STARTED**

OUR LAWYERS can find a place, a fighting spot, in any of these sectors. What are they going to do, as an association, in regard to transportation? One of our newspapers has begun a direct action assault on Jim Crow restrictions in interstate travel. Belford Lawson of Washington attacked the "separate but equal" provisions for Negro passengers with some success. This newspaper made up its mind to do something. Mr. Lawson likewise made up his mind to act. Is it too much to ask the association as a whole to join in this fight which has been started by this newspaper, Mr. Lawson and Carl Hansberry of Chicago?

Some weeks ago, The Courier exposed the fact that there is an understanding among the real estate brokers of America to restrict Negro housing to ghettoes. Is that within the law? Our lawyers must answer the question. If that pattern of housing segregation is to be destroyed, our lawyers must act through the courts.

**LAW FOR FEPC**

THE TRUE TEST of the Fair Employment Practice Committee will be its ability to function under law. Is the National Bar Association going to help to place the roots of FEPC in the soil of good law.

Our boys in the Army and Navy are given separate and different treatment. They are treated as different and inferior citizens. The refusal to commission Negroes on merit in the Navy and the refusal to accept Negro women are both violations of law. Is there nothing our lawyers can do about this?

Of course, this writer doesn't know. But in these days when we are all praying for guidance, it seems most natural that we should look to our lawyers and be-

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

# BEAUTICIANS URGE FIGHT FOR FOUR FREEDOMS AT NATIONAL MEETING HERE

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"If we are sincere, as Americans should be, we will sing the words 'God Bless America' and in our hearts we will say America bless God," Mrs. Johnson said. "We love our country, let us save her from this awful curse of fighting minority groups. Let us work with and for our unions so they will not encourage in their organizations the elimination of colored American workers. Let us Americans work for the four freedoms that they may be a fact rather than an idle statement. I know that every colored American will be able to sing it more fully, when we know that our boys in the armed forces are really being treated as American soldiers." Negro business and encourage a

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Business and executive sessions of the League are being held at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, where booth and exhibits are also on display.

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Problems concerning the operation of beauty shops for the fullest advantage during the wartime have been discussed in the business sessions. The Bond and War Saving Stamp campaign of the League which has already exceeded $100,00 has been emphasized.

It is the first meeting of the beauticians in St. Louis in more than 12 years. Last year the organization met in Tampa, Fla. This is the 23rd annual convention of the organization.

Argus
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## BEAUTICIANS

### TWO HUNDRED BEAUTICIANS AT ANNUAL CONVENTION

PURPOSES OF the Convention: 1—To secure, establish and maintain the confidence of the public, 2—to encourage standard prices and scientific treatments, 3—to gather and distribute to members information valuable and informative, 4—to provide legal advice through our legal department, 5—to aid in the stabilization and regulation of hours for members in the industry, 6—to support favorable legislation, 7—to oppose unfavorable legislation affecting practice of beauty culture, 8—to promote social and economic welfare of all members, and 9—to create a greater appreciation of spirit of cooperation between beauticians and the community they serve.

The National and Local Committee of the Beauty Culturist League has completed the details for the 25th Convention Headquarters, places of meeting and the program crowded with interesting and novel entertainment features. A glance at the program will disclose the fact that the beauticians are engaged in serious and important work for the advancement of the race.

## Officers Of National Beauty Culturists' League

Officers elected at the National Beauty Culturists' League which met here recently, are shown above.

Left to right—(front row) Haley Thompson, national organizer, Kansas City, Mo.; Serena B. Davis, recording secretary, Philadelphia; Ruth J. Jackson, 2nd vice president, Birmingham; Cordelia Greene Johnson, president, Jersey City, N. J.; Ella Ramsey, 1st vice president, Atlanta, Ga.; Bessie Mercer, financial secretary, Washington, D. C.; Martina Johnson, chaplain, Baltimore, Md.

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# Beauticians Spur Fight To Force Change In State Law

Defender
Chicago, Ill

THE CHICAGO UNIT of the post-war planning committee of the National Beauty Culturists league of which Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, national supervisor of Mme. C. J. Walker colleges, is chairman, met Sunday at Walker college, 4703 South Parkway. Officers of the Chicago unit are: Miss Lydia Adams of Lydia's Beauty college, chairman; Miss Catherine Frazier of Scientific School of Beauty Culture, co-chairman, and Sadye B. Ridley of Apex Beauty college, secretary.

The committee met with all the leading beauty schools, beauty shops and operators to make plans for opposing amendments to the new Illinois beauty culture law.

The three amendments that the committee and the beauticians are desirous of changing are:

1. The loss of license for a beautician failing to practice for two years even if the beautician is ill.

2. The requirement forcing beauticians to return to school if licenses have not been renewed within the period of five years.

3. The requirement forcing all new graduate beauticians from any school in Illinois to serve as a post-graduate beautician for two years under a registered beautician before being permitted to take a final examination.

The committee made further plans to be presented at their next meeting which will be the third or fourth Sunday in January at Walker college. The attorney who will represent the race beauticians and representatives from the social security board, Office of Internal Revenue and an insurance executive will also be present.

The meeting was attended by the following beauticians: Marjorie Stewart Joyner, Lydia Adams, Catherine Frazier, Sadye B. Ridley, Beatrice Gladney, Vivian McNeil, Bernice Thomas, Corinne Gordon McGhee, Celeste Broms, Isabelle Grant Hicks, Lucille Rankins, Wilfon Copening, Leitha Riley, Grace Noble, Julia Locke, Mary Brown, Harry Brown, Jessie Dodd, Parthenia Reed, Lillian Aulston, Flora's Beauty Shop, Louella King,

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Argus
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Argus
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# The Beauty Culturists Do Their Bit For Their Country

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

BEAUTICIANS VOLUNTEER CORP OF NATIONAL BEAUTY CULTURISTS Inc. participated into the sale of war bond and stamps at the National Convention in Chciago to attend the Shriners Convention and the National Hairdressers and Cosmetology Association. Also attending will be Mrs. C. G. Johnson and Harriet booth. She is an instructor in the Ass'n. Also sale of stamps and bonds in Phila-

delphia, Pa. Mrs. Essie Davison A Summary.
of Philadelphia sold the first bond Standing, left to right: Miss
Mr. Brooks of Tampa, Fla. Thelma Bates, St. Louis; Mrs.
Mrs. Smith, Davison and Jami- Sadye Zomphiers, St. Louis; Mrs.
son, all of Philadelphia will stop Toga, S. Carolina; Mrs. Marie
in Chciago to attend the Shriners Smith, Mrs. Essie Davison, Mrs.
Convention and the National Mrs. Sarah Johnson all of Phila-
Hairdressers and Cosmetology delphia; Mrs. E. A. McAlpine;
attending will be and Mrs. Barbara Darr of Bir-
Mrs. C. G. Johnson and Harriet mingham, Ala.

AUG 20 1942
AUG 20 1942

# Beaticians Hold Most Successful Convention

St. Louis, Missouri Argus

The 24th Annual Convention of the National Beauty Culturists League closed the most successful convention in its history here last Friday.

Newly elected officers are: pres.-Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson, New Jersey; 1st v-Miss Ella Ramsey, Atlanta, Ga.; 2nd v-Miss Ruth Jackson, Birmingham, Ala.; fin-sec'y-Mrs. Bessie J. Mercer, Washington, D. C.; rec.-cor-sec'y.-Mrs. Serena B. Davis, Philadelphia; treas-Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, New York; Statistician-Mrs. Maude Gadson, New York; National organizer Mrs. M. Haley Thompson, Kansas City, Mo.; Chaplain—Mrs Martura Johnson, Baltimore, Md.; Legal advisor-J. Mercer Burrell, New Jersey; Commercial adviser-Jackson, New York; historian-Mrs. Agatha Thomas, Texas.

Retiring officers are: 1st v-pres. Mrs. Virgie Waters, Baltimore, Md.; rec.-cor-sec'y-Miss Ida Baskerville, Ne. Jersey; historian —Miss Ruth Jackson.

The official opening was held Friday evening, at which time the national president delivered her annual address. Useing as her topic 'God Bless America". The address altho very partriot was both informative and applicable

AUG 20 1942
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Also appearing on the program in the evening a guest speaker was Mr. James A. Jackson (known as Billboard Jackson) Commercial Adviser for the N. B. C. and Special Representative of the Esso Musketeer of the Standard Oil Co.

The Beauticians Volunteer Corps organized since the 1942 convention in Tampa was voted on auxiliary department under the N. B. C. L.

The School heads, teachers, manufacturers and jobbers held several meetings relative to improving the activities of the various branches included in this department.

Mrs. Edna Emine, Mrs. Lillian McCullum and Mr. Godefroy were speakers at afternoon session.

A hair style show and dance was also a feature of the 24 Annual convention.

The National officers were entained by Mr. Godefroy at the Opera in the Municipal Civic Opera.

The greatest number of voting delegates ever to attend our convention came as far North as Boston and as far South as Texas and Florida. The convention accepted the invitation to convene in Philadelphia in 1944 to celebrate its 25th anniversary as a Silver Jubilee.

41-1943
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

**Council of Negro Women Blazes the Pathway to True Democracy:**

# Defeat of Fascism at Home and Abroad Theme of 3-Day Executive Workshop

OCT 23 1943

The National Council of Negro Women, Inc., headed by Mary McLeod Bethune and representing 800,000 women, expressed solidarity with the President's win-the-war policies and pledged themselves to participate in the struggle to perpetuate democratic principles at home and abroad during a three-day session last week-end, ending with a monster rally at the Golden Gate Sunday afternoon. Rally speakers, including Mrs. Bethune, Councilman Adam C. Powell, jr., Beulah V. Whitby of the Interracial Commission of the Detroit Riot, Lillian Smith, editor of *South Today*, and Clifford McEvoy, legislative director of the CIO Council, enunciated the need for first-class citizenship for 13,000,000 American Negroes, and asked for the passage of the anti-poll tax and anti-lynch bills, democratic participation in all branches of the armed forces and complete integration into trade unions and war industries. Others appeared on the program were Carol Bruce, talented young contralto; John P. Lewis, managing editor of *PM*; Eunice Hunton Carter, who outlined the findings of panel meetings Friday and Saturday at the Harlem branch of the YWCA and the Russell Sage Foundation, and Louise McDonald, who served as chairman of the meeting.

BEULAH V. WHITBY

OCT 23 1943

**PANEL FINDINGS**

Delegates coming from all sections of the country urged:

- the President, by virtue of his extraordinary wartime powers, to issue a proclamation ending segregation and discrimination in every branch of the armed services;
- every branch of the administration to add Negro personnel to policy-making positions, especially in the Children's Bureau and in the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor;
- the War Manpower Commission to implement its staff so that Negroes may not only be integrated into the war program but may also fulfill their responsibilities as citizens of tomorrow;
- the passage of the anti-poll tax bill, HR 7;
- the passage of the anti-lynch bill;
- Congress not only to record itself as being in favor of international cooperation and collaboration, but also that America be made a true democracy by admitting within its borders all peoples without reservation as to national origin;
- the implementation of the FEPC in order that it do a more effective job in employment;
- consumer problems to be properly interpreted and the OPA program be continued;
- that the Federal Housing plan be expanded and safeguarded against anti-discriminatory provisions;
- local and Federal governments to assume their responsibilities in providing and enforcing legislation which will insure adequate educational standards in neglected rural areas.

**FROM THE SPEECHES**

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE: "It is our duty to bring every Negro woman to her full stature as an American citizen so she can share problems of the coming years."

ADAM C. POWELL: "Our boys are not coming back to find a lesser democracy than they fought for. We are going to whip fascism in Berlin and in Rome and in Tokio and we are going to whip it right here in America. We are God's people, black and white, and we are going to inherit the earth, by the grace of God."

BEULAH WHITBY: "Doors women never before thought would be open to her are now open. Women, both black and white, have come to a new place of dignity and respect."

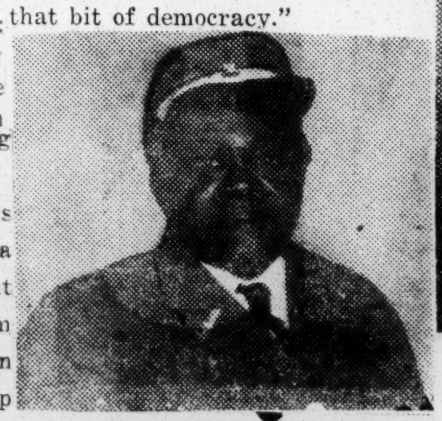
CLIFFORD McEVOY: "I hope to see Adam Powell on the floor of Congress and I will do all in my power to see that he goes there. However, we must keep all of our political gains by going to the polls next month to vote for a representative from the Harlem community to the City Council. I hope you will vote for Ben Davis, jr. and John Ross, jr."

LILLIAN SMITH: "I really think that Harlem and Georgia can be brought together by building human relationships."

JOHN P. LEWIS: "If colored people are denied one bit of freedom—one bit of democracy, I have been denied that bit of freedom—that bit of democracy."

LILLIAN SMITH

LOUISE McDONALD



MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

## National Council of Negro Women Says We Must Plan for Peace Now

Bee (Magazine Section)
Chicago, Ill.
NOV 13 1943

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Reading through the public press, there is indicated a continuous tendency toward racial friction. In a situation of such gravity, all of us Americans have a responsibility in the formulation of methods, techniques, and plans for dealing with such friction. More than that, we have a responsibility for using every medium at our command to prevent such friction. In at least seven American cities, organized citizen's committees, whose purpose it is to prevent race riots during the war and during the even more dangerous period of tension which will occur when post-war adjustments have to be made, nothing like this has ever happened before in American history. Despite the fact that in World War I we also had race riots, race riots can be prevented.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, in commenting on the riot situation says: "Everyone of us has a very definite responsibility NOW. We must build a better fellowship and a better interracial understanding. We must bring a cessation to these outbursts of hatred against mankind. I know that we can depend upon our women, [illegible] women, club women, of the free and the home of the council [illegible] women, sorority women, of the land and women in all of the fields of life to realize what this means to us as a race and to the nation itself. In the name of the National Council of Negro Women, let us unite our efforts to defeat these outbursts in the communities where we live. Let us unite and America truly the land

Second, it needs an emergency program which will prevent minor racial clashes from developing into a race riot. Third, it needs to find some immediate, practicable solutions for the problems which are making it hard for the colored and white people in the community to live together peaceably."

The National Council of Negro Women is appealing to the wo-

# Pursuit Of Democracy

## NCNW Must Have Money, Not Talk, to Carry Out Strong, Wise, Militant Program

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

PROBABLY I should not go to conventions and certainly I should not be permitted to make public comment about them. The meeting of the annual workshop of the National Council of Negro Women in New York the past week end is a good example, no doubt, of an occasion when my remarks should be censored. I realize that I ought to talk only about the fine discussions, the spirited, intelligent women, the comprehensive program, the stimulating meetings, and so on. All that is true, but what seems really important to me is that the current efforts of the spirited and intelligent women run to talk—not money — and, therefore, to limited action.

Miss McKenzie

I remember saying one year ago in Chicago that the day of organizations run by unpaid volunteers has been over for 40 years and this is especially true in a non-leisure class such as curs. If we honestly mean to have a federation of our national organizations, then we should have one with a paid executive staff and enough money in our treasury to execute our program. In the last year, our national founder and president, Mary McLeod Bethune, has established a national office, hired an executive secretary, and played some shrewd power politics in the name of the council, but we didn't help her much. She did it in her own inimitable way, come hell or high water, very much as she ran Bethune-Cookman college.

**LITTLE TANGIBLE AID**

As a younger woman, professing faith in militant social action, I am ashamed of my own lack of cooperation and ashamed of the record of most of the rest of the membership as well, for it is my opinion that all of the speeches we make or articles we write or membership drives we organize simply don't count if we can't or won't provide the council with adequate financial support to carry our program to the millions of women who depend upon our leadership.

THE TOTAL affiliated organizational strength of the National Council represents some 800,000 women. It clearly follows that our annual minimum budget ought to be $800,000. I refuse to believe that there is a single sorority member, graduate nurse, daughter Elk or missionary society worker who couldn't, over a whole year, contribute $1 to an organization that can promise—and deliver—so much, to Negro women, of course, but to the total strength of a fighting democracy as well.

**DESERVES FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

Mary Bethune is not going to waste our energies nor the council's money on picayune projects. She has an idea that we can all become together on a few national issues of real importance and exert real power to bring about desirable solutions. This is no mean vision. I have not seen one among us with her singleness and selfishness of purpose.

CONSIDER the organized and intelligently directed power, in 1944, of 800,000 Negro women, many of them residing in the pivotal election states. Remember that most of the men of voting age and inclination are in the armed forces. Remember that the majority of white American women have not awakened to their political strength and responsibility. This is a problem already under consideration by the major political parties. In the council we have an organizational medium for which they would give their eye teeth. But, we cannot release our power without money—money for publicity and for staff—money that we have and must learn to spend imaginatively.

# *Members of Organization Realize Importance of Electing the Right Kind of Lawmakers in All Communities*

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 1944 elections will determine in a large measure the progressive or reactionary trends in domestic and foreign affairs. Whether these trends are progressive will depend greatly upon the women of this country who will go to the polls and elect the future lawmakers.

The National Council of Negro Women, quick to realize the importance of electing the right kind of lawmakers in all communities, and the Congress of the United States, is planning a constructive political action campaign (non-partisan in scope) to get Negro women all over the country registered so that they can go to the polls in 1944 and vote.

Kansas City Call

To meet this situation, a Non-Partisan Political Action Committee is being formed as a pioneering source in this program. From this committee will flow educational material, defining and interpreting services; study programs; reading lists, suggestions for smaller political action committees all over the country; past records of congressmen; and, qualifications for voting in various sections of the country.

The Council realizes that this election year will not be an ordinary one. In all the history of America never have the voters faced such responsibility as now, nor have they had the opportunity for helping to make a lasting and just peace for all, by electing the right kind of men to office.

The acts of the men elected in 1944, will have their effects not only upon the future of America, but upon the future of all the peoples of the world. The choices made will bear consequences for long generations to come.

For further information of local Non-Partisan Political Action Committee, write to the National Council of Negro Women, 1812 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

# NCNW Appeals For Women's Aid In Riot Prevention

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

WASHINGTON—In a recent news release, the National Council of Negro Women appeals to the women of the Council and to all thinking women throughout the country to lend their strength and energies to any existing committees already established for the purpose of preventing future race riots.

There is a continuous tendency toward racial friction, and the situation is becoming graver. In seven American cities, organized citizen's committees have been formed for the express purpose of preventing riots during the war, and in the even more dangerous post-war period.

**THREE PROGRAMS NEEDED**

Every city where a race riot may break out needs three programs. First, it needs to find an immediate practicable solution for the problems which are making it hard for colored and white people in a community to live together peaceably. Secondly, it needs an emergency program which will prevent minor racial clashes from developing, and last, it needs some sort of [illegible] which will minimize the violence and duration of a riot if it comes.

The committee on race discrimination of the American Civil Liberties Union has recently published a pamphlet, "How to Prevent a Race Riot in Your Home Town," by Winifred Raushenbush. It can be secured at 170 Fifth avenue, New York City.

41-1943

# National Council of Negro Women Close War Board Meeting Held in New York With Many Groups Represented

Call
Kansas City, Mo

BY M. MOSSELL GRIFFIN

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Representatives from nearly every state in the union were present at annual meeting of the National Council of Negro Women which met in New York Friday through Sunday with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune as president.

The council represents one of the outstanding organizations of Negro Women of America. Its membership consists of 100 organizations and close to 800,000 women affiliated with state councils and metropolitan councils.

**Work Shop Held**

The executive board which consisted of presidents of metropolitan councils, executive members and officers met in executive session Thursday. The work shop and general assembly of delegates convened Friday with the theme: "United—We Build a Free World."

This year the council stressed the need for interracial understanding in order that they may build a world of brotherhood and justice for all peoples.

The interracial forum was held Saturday night at the Russell Sage foundation. The youth mass meeting was held Sunday at 3 p. m., at the Golden Gate auditorium.

**Special Feature**

Among the special interests of the council is denominational cooperation. Women of 22 denominational boards are interested in uniting for a specific program; and plan to institute an interdenominational day study in the United States. The council will play a prominent part in this program which is scheduled for Nov. 11.

An excellent report on the "Hold Your Job Week" which consisted of hundreds of public meetings, radio programs and clinics, was presented.

The purpose of the council was presented as follows: to encourage and promote solidarity of effort among Negro women by coordinating their activities; to educate, encourage and effect their participation in civic, educational, economic and political activities; to serve as a clearing house for the dissemination of information concerning the activities of women; to build public goodwill through programs involving interracial, and international relationships.

**Closely Allied**

Through the wartime employment clinic for employers and employes the council is urging that Negro women become more closely allied with organized labor that they may protect their rights as works and that they may improve their working conditions; it also urged utilization of the facilities of the government.

The counci is also urging the Negro women throughout the country to become more interested in American citizenship. The principal objective will be to encourage every eligible Negro woman to register so that she may exercise the full right of citizenship and vote decisively for candidates whose belief in democracy outweighs prejudice and race hatred.

**Representatives**

The Council's strength was foreseen and the representation of affiliated organizations with delegates from the following groups was outstanding: Apha Kappa sorority, Beauty Culturist league; Women's division of the B.P.O.E. W.; Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Iota Sigma Lambda sorority, National Association of Business and Professional Women, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society of the A.M.E. church; National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; National Democratic Women's association, Phi Delta Kappa sorority, Republican National Association of Women, Sigma Gamma Rho sorority, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society A.M.E.Z. church, and the Achievement clubs.

The official staff of the council: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president; Mrs. Jeanette Welch Brown, executive secretary; Mrs. Julia A. Snead, office secretary; Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, chairman of department of employment; Mrs. Willa Mitchell, chairman of consumer education commitee; Mrs. Inabel Burns Lindsay, chairman of postwar planning committee and Mrs. Aronia C. Mallory, chairman of rural life committee.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

The official organ of the council is the Afro-American Woman's Journal which is issued quarterly.

41-1943

NATIONAL FREEDOM DAY

# Founder-Organizer Of National Freedom Day

SEP 10 1943

SEP 10 1943

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

Major R. R. Wright, founder and organizer of the National Freedom Day movement which meets in Philadelphia each year in February. Representatives appointed by the governors of several states attend these meetings which have gained national importance. Business men and women also attend these meetings with increasing interest.

SEP 10 1943

The Major, who is president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co., is shown surrounded by the bank of flowers arranged by his friends and admirers on the opening day of the movement.

# National Funeral Directors Hold Annual Session in Chi

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO.—The annual convention of the National Funeral Directors Association is in session here this week with undertakers in attendance from all sections of the country.

AUG

Host to the body is the Undertakers Club of which Theodore R. Hawes is chairman. Mr. Hawes is also manager of the Metropolitan Funeral Parlors, Chicago's largest and most palatial funeral home. All the meetings are being held at the Parkway Ballroom.

Taylor C. D. Hayes of Memphis, Tenn, president of the association, is now serving with the armed forces and C. P. Hayes, first vice-president, Richmond, Va., is in charge of the [illegible]day conclave.

AUG 28 1943

Of particular interest at the meeting are the various OPA restrictions which affect the undertaking industry. A representative of the association is on the OPA Policy Forming Committee.

**HOST TO EMBALMERS**
**Theodore R. Hawes, manager of the Metropolitan Funeral Parlors in Chicago, is host this week to the National Funeral Directors Association.**

AUG 28

41-1943

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS & LETTERS

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

# Art Institute Elects Negro for First Time

New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—For the first time in its forty-five-year history, the National Institute of Arts and Letters has elected a Negro to membership.

He is Dr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois, historian, editor and since 1932 head of the Department of Sociology at Atlanta University. His election, along with nine other new members, was announced yesterday.

Dr. du Bois, who founded the Pan-African congresses and served as special envoy and Minister to Liberia in 1924, is an official of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

# Nat'l Negro Congress Asks For 2nd Front

The Worker

The National Negro Congress, in a letter to President Roosevelt yesterday, asked for the immediate opening of a second land front in Western Europe as offering "the only possibility for an early and speedy victory of the United Nations over the fascist Axis." The letter, signed by Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, indicated the belief that such an offensive by the combined forces of the United States and Great Britain would go a long way in "thwarting the enemies of the Negro people and of this nation."

"Reactionary forces in the United States are seeking to prevent the waging of coalition warfare against the enemy," the letter said, adding "Millions of Americans view with alarm the efforts of Hitler agents and defeatists to bring about a negotiated peace with Hitler while endeavoring to destroy the alliance of the United Nations. Through attacks upon our great ally, the Soviet Union, they are hoping to separate the American people from the peoples of the USSR."

**REQUESTS EXECUTIVE ORDER**

The letter declared, in addition to believing that coalition warfare and a more solid welding together of the United Nations would help defeat the Negro's enemies and thus strengthen the country as a whole, that "coalition warfare requires the full utilization of the nation's manpower" and pointed out that the "undemocratic system of jim crow which operates in the armed forces has prevented the maximum utilization of our available strength."

Said the letter:

"We urge, therefore, that you, as President and as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, issue an executive order abolishing jim crow in all our military services. This request is made not only to eliminate a long-standing grievance of the Negro people but also in the interest of increasing the fighting power of the nation and strengthening the unity between us and our allies. This democratic step will give hope, encouragement and confidence to the millions of colored people in China, Africa, India, the Caribbeans and in other parts of the world.

"We pledge to you, on behalf of the Congress and those whom we represent, our united support for the immediate opening of a second front, the strengthening of the United Nations and the establishment of a people's peace."

# Opens Drive To Kill Bias In U. S. Army

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Courier OCT 9-

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The National Executive Board meeting of the National Negro Congress here last week adopted a six-point program to eliminate jim-crow in the armed forces, called for the speedy termination of the war by the immediate opening of a Second Front in Western Europe, and launched a national campaign to defeat the enemies of the Negro people in the 1944 elections.

The program outlined to abolish discrimination in every branch of the fighting services embodied in the report of Edward E. Strong, executive secretary, and unanimously supported by the more than 70 board members and visitors present, called for:

(1) Issuance of an Executive Order by the President to abolish jim-crow in every branch of the fighting services;

(2) Introduction of a Congressional bill to outlaw discrimination in the Army, Navy and Air corps;

(3) Establishment of a National Committee to Abolish Jim-Crow in the armed forces consolidating the efforts of those organizations having this as a common aim;

(4) Petitioning the national bodies of the CIO and the AF of L to incorporate in their legislative program the campaign to democratize the armed forces;

(5) The publication by the NNC of literature on all phases of jim crow in the armed services and outlining specific proposals to remedy these conditions; and

(6) The organization of a national delegation of 50 leading Americans to visit Washington for one week to consider the problems of the Negro and the armed forces with the Navy and War Departments as well as with President Roosevelt.

Among those present at the board meeting were Dr. Max Yergan, New York; Atty. Conklin P Collum, Cleveland; Atty. C. Francis Stradford, Chicago; Atty. LeBron Simmons, Detroit; Wilfredo Harris, Washington; Mrs. Elsie Smith, Philadelphia; J. E. Jeffrey, Los Angeles; Frederick V. Field, Pat Riley, Mason Smith, San Antonio; Harry Smith, Cleveland; Miss Winifred Norman, New York; Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, B. F. Gibson, Pittsburgh; Charles Baxter. Clarence Sharpe, Cleveland; Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, and Mrs. Thelma Marshall, Gary Ind.

# NNC Announces Lobby To End Jimcro in Army

People's Voice

New York, N. Y

The National Negro Congress made public here today a request to President Roosevelt for a conference with outstanding leaders to discuss the abolition of jim-crow practices in the Armed Forces. The projected conference with the President will culminate a week's lobby in Washington of 100 national leaders who will visit heads of all Federal Agencies dealing with Negroes in the Armed Forces. The purpose of the National Lobby will be to

- determine what steps are being taken to alleviate the grievances and injustices practiced against Negro troops, and
- to present constructive proposals for dealing with the problems of jim-crow in the Armed Forces.

The Congress, in a letter to President Roosevelt indicated that the "continued deterioration in the conditions facing Negro soldiers has reached such a point as to inhibit the maximum use of our Armed Forces for coalition warfare," and further stated that it "hampers seriously national unity and serves to undermine the morale of the Negro people."

The letter which called upon the President to issue an outright order to eliminate "all forms of segregation and discrimination in every branch of the Armed Forces as a requirement for a speedy victory and a people's peace" was a specific action growing of the recent National Board meeting of the Congress in Cleveland.

# N.N.C. Fights Jim Crow In Armed Ranks

Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK, N. Y., October 7—The National Negro Congress made public here today a request to President Roosevelt for a conference with outstanding leaders to discuss the abolition of jim-crow practices in the Armed Forces. The projected conference with the President will culminate a week's lobby in Washington of 100 national leaders who will visit heads of all Federal Agencies dealing with Negroes in the Armed Forces. The purpose of the National Lobby will be to:

1—determine what steps are being taken to alleviate the grievances and injustices practiced against Negro troops, and

2—to present constructive proposals for dealing with the problems of jim-crow in the Armed Forces.

Argus

St. Louis, Missour

**Nat'l Negro Congress Greets United Auto Workers Convention**

New York, N. Y. Oct. 7—The National Negro Congress through its national president, Dr. Max Yergan, extended fraternal greetings to the historic convention of the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO meeting this week in Buffalo. Dr. Yergan in a letter to President R. J. Thomas paid tribute to the "Contribution made by the million members of your great union toward national and racial unity."

Among the delegates playing an important role in the convention this week was Shelton Tappes, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, largest local in UAW, who is also a member of the National Board of the National Negro Congress.

Peoples Voice

New York, N. Y.

# Teacher-Unionist Joins Negro Congress Staff

Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, announced here this week, the appointment of Miss Mayme Brown, outstanding Washington teacher-unionist to the staff of the Congress as Director of Organization. Miss Brown, who resigned her teaching post in the DC public schools last month, will replace Mrs. Jessie Scott Campbell, now on sick leave.

Immediately before coming to her present position, Miss Brown was the energetic secretary of the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities, which has fought for more than a year to get Negroes hired on the Capital Transit Company lines in Washington.

While a student at Howard University, Miss Brown was active in the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and other student activities. She received her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in public school music from Howard and has taught in the public schools of Washington since 1940. In addition to her responsibilities with the Job Committee, Miss Brown was active in her union, Local 27 of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL.

Miss Brown is an accomplished musician and sister of the famous singer and star of *Porgy and Bess*, Anne Wiggins Brown. In addition, her organizational talents and abilities have been utilized in the past few years to build an interracial movement in the Nation's capital for job opportunities and civil rights for DC's 300,000 Negro

# National Negro Congress Urges Schappes' Pardon

Peoples Voice DEC 18 1943

New York, N. Y.

The National Negro Congress last week urged Governor Dewey to grant an immediate pardon to Morris Schappes, teacher unionist and anti-fascist fighter sentenced to serve a two year prison term on charges of "perjury" growing out of the trials of the Rapp-Coudert Committee (New York's little Dies Committee) more than two years ago. In requesting the governor to pardon Schappes, Edwar E. Strong, executive secretary of the congress, called attention to the "inconsistency of Schappes imprisonment today in the midst of an all-out struggle against fascism," and called upon Negroes to rally to the defense of Schappes.

**STUCK TO TESTIMONY**

Schappes, a former professor at the City College, was convicted at a trial fraught with hysteria, of a charge of "perjury" when he refused to change his testimony to accommodate the conflicting assertions of some of his colleagues regarding the number of CCNY faculty members belonging to the Communist Party.

In November of this year, the US Supreme Court refused to review Schappes' case, and, although he has already served 34 days in the Tombs (New York prison), Schappes will be forced to return to jail within the next week to serve out the rest of his 18 months to two-year sentence unless Governor Dewey grants a pardon or commutes his sentence.

DEC 18 1943

**AIDED NEGRO HISTORY**

Strong indicated his belief that Schappes had been unjustly convicted on the charge of "perjury" because the Rapp-Coudert Committee "failed miserably" in trying to convict the great anti-fascist fighter for un-American activities.

"Morris Schappes has been one of the staunchest supporters of the Negro people and all minority groups," Mr. Strong stated. "His activities in the interest of Negro students and the Negro people as a whole extended from Scottsboro down to his successful efforts to get Negro history taught at CCNY and the appointment of the first Negro professor on its staff—Dr. Max Yergan."

# Negro Congress Opens Bureau In Washington

NOV 27 1943

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The appointment of Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn to the post of national labor secretary and the opening of the Washington Labor and Legislative Bureau of the National Negro Congress were announced here last week by Dr Max Yergan, president of the Congress.

Mrs. Funn's new responsibilities will place her in charge of the Washington Labor and Legislative Bureau of the Congress.

Operating betweer Washington and New York, she will work in cooperation with union and other legislative lobbies to keep NNC constituents informed and active on the legislative front. In addition, Mrs. Funn will act to strengthen the working relations between organized labor and the Negro people in preparation for the 1944 elections.

A former Brooklyn school teacher and active member of the New York Teachers' Union, Mrs. Funn has had long and wide experience in the field of labor and Negro work.

# NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS APPOINTS DOROTHY K. FUNN TO IMPORTANT D. C. POST

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOV 20 1943

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**FORMER TEACHER**

**A former Brooklyn school teacher and active member of the New York Teachers' union, Mrs. Funn has had long and wide experience in the field of labor and Negro work. As executive secretary of the Brooklyn Council of the National Negro Congress, she led the successful campaign to get Negroes hired at the Sperry-Gyroscope Aircraft company in Brooklyn, and initiated the fight to secure captaincy status for Captain Hugh N. Mulzac.**

**For the past year and a half, Mrs. Funn has helped increase the participation of Negro labor in the war effort as administrative secretary of the Labor Victory committee of greater New York. Recently serving as executive secretary of the Citizens' Emergency conference for Interracial unity, called in connection with the Harlem outbreak of Aug. 1, she was instrumental in organizing one of the most significant demonstrations of racial unity ever held in New York City.**

NOV 20 1943

urged organizations to associate the fight for colored citizens' rights directly with a progressive position on international affairs.

Mayor Frank J. Lausche in addressing the meeting announced the appointment of the Cleveland Interracial Committee to help to prevent racial disturbances.

Also urged were:

Introduction of a Congressional bill to outlaw discrimination in the Army, Navy and Air Corps;

Establishment of a National Committee to Abolish Jim-crow in the armed forces, consolidating the efforts of those organizations having this a common aim;

**Leaders Present**

Among those present at the board meeting were:

Dr. Max Yergan, of the Council on African Affairs and National President of the National Negro Congress; Coy P. Collum, president of the Cleveland council of the NNC; C. Francis Stradford, Chicago; and LeBron Simmons, Detroit, both attorneys; Wilfred Harris, Washington; Mrs. Elsie Smith, Philadelphia; J. E. Jeffrey, State County and Municipal Workers—CIO, Los Angeles;

Frederick V. Field, Council for Pan-American Democracy, Pat Riley, Indiana State Council, CIO; Mason Smith, San Antonio; Harry Smith, CIUC Steel Workers, Cleveland; Miss Winifred Norman, National Council of Negro Youth, NYC, and Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, National Nursing Council.

# NNC Suggests 6 Ways to Kill Jim Crow in Services

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

OCT 9 1943

## Forced Segregation in Army and Navy Executive Board Wants President to

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The national executive board of the National Negro Congress, which met September 26, urged the issuance of an Executive Order by the President as part of a six-point program to abolish discrimination in all branches of the armed services.

Petitioning the national bodies of the CIO and the AFL to incorporate into their legislative programs the campaign to democratize the armed forces;

The publication by the NNC of literature on all phases of jim crow in the armed services and outlining specific proposals to remedy these conditions; and

The organization of a national delegation of fifty leading Americans to visit Washington for one week to consider colored problems for the armed forces with the Navy and War Department as well as with President Roosevelt.

**Adopts Progressive Foreign Policy**

Urging the immediate opening of a second front in Europe, the group adopted a far reaching statement on foreign policy and

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

## A WAR CONFERENCE

APR 12 1943

It is cheering news that the National Race Congress at this crucial time has called a conference to discuss problems of the war which directly affect Colored citizens. Known as the Eastern Seaboard Conference, the meeting to be held in New York next month is sponsored by several leading organizations with headquarters in Eastern cities. It is expected that partly due to transportation difficulties the attendance at the conference will be limited to representatives from this section of the country.

MAR 12 194

Federal spokesmen have asked organizations to call off conventions this year except such conventions as will tend to strengthen the win-the-war effort. The purposes of Eastern Seaboard conference place it within the acceptable classification. Delegates will discuss manpower, the poll tax, centralized war economy and other vital issues. The Conference could also well consider what measures should be adopted to insure a hearing of the colored man's case in discussions around the peace table when the war ends. Preparations should start now for that critical hour when colored people also must "win the peace."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# Conference Condemns Jim Crow and Discrimination

APR 17 1943

The District of Columbia was represented by delegates of 25 organizations at the Eastern Seaboard Conference on Problems of the War and the Negro People held under the auspices of the National Negro Congress in New York City last week-end. Nine C.I.O., three A.F. of L., and one independent trade union bodies of Washington, sent delegates, the United Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers, Local 471, having the largest representation of eight delegates.

APR 17 1943

The Rev. M. Cecil Mills, chairman of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress described the conference, which was attended by over 400 delegates from nine eastern states as "a most stimulating and fruitful demonstration of what unity of all Negro forces and white labor and other liberal elements can and must accomplish in defeating the fascist enemy both at home and abroad, and in the realization of a genuine people's victory throughout the world."

Highlighted in the discussions and resolutions on the problems of manpower and democratic rights were references to the flagrant conditions of job discrimination by the utilities and in the government service, to the Jim Crow set-up, and to the denial of suffrage in the nation's capital, and the demand for the immediate correction of these evils.

APR 17 1943

At the final business session of the conference, the delegates made or pledged contributions of funds to carry on a 60-day nationwide campaign for one million signatures to a petition urging the President to reestablish the Fair Employment Practice Committee as an independent agency vested with the necessary powers to enforce Executive Order 8802.

APR 7 1943

The Conference also unanimouly adopted resolutions calling for the immediate opening of a second front in Europe; for the application of the Atlantic Charter to the peoples of India, Africa, the Caribbean and other colonial areas; for the passage of anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation; and for full support of the administration's anti-inflationary program. Other domestic and war issues, including a vigorous denunciation of red-baiting and anti-Russian propaganda, were also considered by the delegates.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

THELMA DALE AND EDWARD C. STRONG, talk over the program of the National Negro Congress of which Dr. Max Yergan is national president, in the organization's offices.

# YOUTH TAKES HELM AT NNC

Appointment of Strong, Miss Dale Important

Youth has taken over the leadership of the National Negro Congress—youth with its eyes steadily on a future free from oppression both at home and abroad.

The appointments a couple of months ago of Edward Strong as executive secretary and of Thelma Dale as administrative secretary of the organization which has been in the vanguard of the fight for the liberation of oppressed peoples, are highly significant—significant because they are, in reality, signs of the times.

Both are young people. Both have been intimately associated with the youth movement and branch of the nation's fighting with the struggle against fascism increasing of both the domestic and foreign brands. Both have a great sense of direction, knowing how to cut straight through to the core of a problem and what steps to take in its solution.

### A Varied Program

Perhaps the appointment of Miss Dale is even more significant than that of her colleague because of the fact that, heretofore, all of the established national organizations among Negroes have had male leadership. Now, for the first time, perhaps, a young woman holds one of the two most responsible positions.

The present program of the Congress includes the formulation of plans for the full utilization of Negro manpower and of Negro manpower in industry without discrimination; the securing of equal participation in the armed forces by opening to Negroes every branch of the Army and Navy and its executive secretary for the nation and so on and so on.

Miss Dale has been an active member of the National Negro Congress for a number of years.

Mr. Strong, the founder of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and Miss Dale was a graduate student at Howard University at the time Miss Dale was vitally interested in youth activities as an undergraduate and attended the first conference of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in Richmond. Although she held a government post, serving as junior editor of the Employment Security Review with the rating of junior economic analyst, she took time out to act as vice-chairman-at-large of the SNYC for two years and was in charge of that organization's work in Washington. She also has been an active member of the Y. M. C. A. College in Chicago and did graduate work and plans for the Eastern Seaboard will take place there. He was the first youth director of the Church on Within the next two months they want to obtain 100,000 signatures in support of President Roosevelt's statement for the restoration of the Fair Employment Practice Committee with adequate powers of enforcement. More than 1,000 delegates from nearly 400 organizations along the Eastern seaboard are expected to attend the conference.

Baltimore Afro-American

# NNC Calls for Labor Unity at

# Midwest Meet

DETROIT. — Three hundred delegates at the Mid-West conference of the National Negro Congress in a unanimous vote here last Sunday, called for "unity within the ranks of labor."

The resolution was passed after delegates had voiced their condemnation of John L. Lewis and his followers whose efforts to disrupt the war program and oppose the President were called "serious threats to labor's rights and the full prosecution of the war."

Afro-American

**Congress Backs F.D.**

Edward E. Strong, secretary of the congress, stated that his organization "is unequivocally opposed to the present policy of John L. Lewis" and is behind those progressive forces which support President Roosevelt's war program.

In a seven-point program adopted by the conference, the delegates were asked to fight for elimination of discrimination in the army, passage of anti-poll tax and antilynch bills, and democratic interpretations of colored life in books, on the radio, screen and stage.

Mr. Strong remained in Detroit for the NAACP conference to which Dr. Max Yergan, NNC president, sent greetings.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# Biddle Assailed for Failure to Act in Riots

NEW YORK—In a letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle, made public here, Edward E. Strong, national secretary of the National Negro Congress, bitterly assailed Attorney Francis Biddle and the Department of Justice for their failure to act against the Ku-Klux Klan and other organizations that are responsible for the recent insurrection in Detroit.

Mr. Strong accused the Department of Justice of "directly impeding the war effort of the nation by its continued refusal to move against these groups . . . and urged that the Department of Justice reverse its present policy of refusing to arrest and prosecute the leaders of fascist organizations in this country."

# Jessie Scott Campbell Gets Congress Post

Peoples Voice New York, N. Y.

Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, announced here this week the addition of Mrs. Jessie Scott Campbell to the National Staff of the National Negro Congress. Mrs. Campbell's appointment as Director of Organization for the Congress was approved by the National Administrative Committee of the Congress on Sunday, July 11, meeting in New York City.

Mrs. Campbell, a native of New Jersey, comes to her new post with a background of experience in organizational work. A graduate of the New Jersey State Teachers' College in Montclair, New Jersey, Mrs. Campell later studied at the New York School of Social Work. As Supervisor of Girls' Work on the NYA in Newark, Mrs. Campbell was quickly initiated into community work. It was on this first job that she became intimately acquainted with the deplorable housing, social and economic problems of the Negro people. Here for the first time, she grew to appreciate the need for planned group action to help alleviate some of these pressing problems.

**RICH BACKGROUND**

Her next assignment was Secretary of Girls' Work at the Ashland Place Y.W.C.A. in Brooklyn, New York, in which position she remained until promoted to Adult Activities Secretary. With the organization of the American Youth Movement, Mrs. Campbell soon became one of its dynamic leaders. She was one of the key persons who organized the important National Conference of Negro Youth, held in Washington, D. C., November 1941.

Mrs. Campbell recently visited Cleveland, Ohio, to help organize the Mid West Conference on the Problems of the War and the Negro People. She was successful in securing a representative delegation of forty Clevelanders to attend the Detroit Conference. As a result of her efforts, and in cooperation with the Cleveland delegates, the Cleveland Council of the National Negro Congress has been reorganized, under the leadership of Attorney Collum and Rev. Joseph Gomez.

# Negro People Must Unite!

Peoples Voice New York, N. Y

Plans to mobilize the Negro people for active preparation for and participation in the 1944 elections were adopted by the National Negro Congress at a recent meeting of the Administrative Committee in NYC.

The plan of action was contained in the report of Edward E. Strong, National Secretary of the NNC, who declared that "the 1944 elections will determine the future of the nation as well as the Negro people. No election, since 1862, has been more crucial than those we face in 1944."

**PLAN OF ACTION**

The following plan of action was outlined and approved:

- A concerted drive to get every Negro citizen to register;
- The establishment of a non-partisan coalition of Negroes, organized labor and other 3in-the-war forces to assure the victory of sound war and domestic policies;
- Defeat of the conspiracy against the war effort, the Negro people and organized labor which is being led by American fifth columnists;
- Support only those candidates, irrespective of party affiliation who support the full prosecution of the war, unconditional surrender of the axis enemy and the establishment of a people's peace.

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Negro Congress Asks Legal Ban On Race Bias

The National Negro Congress yesterday made public here a request to President Roosevelt for a conference with outstanding leaders to discuss the abolition of jim - crow practices in the Armed Forces. The projected conference with the President will culminate a week's lobby in Washington of 100 national leaders who will visit heads of all Federal Agencies dealing with Negroes in the Armed Forces.

The Congress in a letter to President Roosevelt indicated that the "continued deterioration in the conditions facing Negro soldiers has reached such a point as to inhibit the maximum use of our Armed Forces for coalition warfare," and further stated that it "hampers seriously national unity and serves to undermine the morale of the Negro peoples."

Last week the executive board of the Congress, meeting in Cleveland, adopted a six-point program to abolish jim crow in the United States armed forces and issued a foreign-policy statement which included a request to arm subject people and to make use of the underground movement in fascist-ruled Europe.

The six-point program called for

**1—Issuance of an executive order by the President to abolish jim crow in every branch of the fighting services.**

**2—Introduction of a Congressional bill to outlaw discrimination in the Army, the Navy and the Air Corps.**

**3—Establishment of a national committee to abolish jim crow in the armed forces, consolidating the efforts of other organizations having the same aim.**

**4—Petitioning the national bodies of the CIO and the AFL to incorporate in their legislative programs the campaign to democratize the armed forces.**

**5—The National Negro Congress' publishing literature on all phases of Jim Crow in the armed forces and outlining specific proposals to remedy these conditions.**

**6—Organizing a national delegation of 50 leading Americans to visit Washington for one week, there to discuss with the President, the War and the Navy departments the problems of the Negro and the armed forces.**

The statement on foreign policy cited leading Allied authorities to the effect that the United States and Great Britain are militarily prepared to open a land front in Western Europe and pointed out that continued delay means that "powerful pro - Axis, appeasement forces" are at work.

"As the colored citizen takes his place on a completely equal basis with othe Americans in the armed forces, in defense industries and in all home-front services, the cause of democracy and the furtherance of the national war effort will be served," he said.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# Jessie Scott Campbell Named Director

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

New York, N. Y.—Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, announced here this week the addition of Mrs. Jessie Scott Campbell, a native of New Jersey, comes to her new post with a vast background of experience in organizational work. A graduate of the New Jersey State Teachers' College in Montclair, Mrs. Campbell later studied at the New York School of Social Work. As Supervisor of Girls' Work on the NYA in Newark, Mrs. Campbell was quickly initiated into community work. It was on this first job that she became intimately acquainted with the deplorable housing, social and economic problems of the Negro people. Here for the first time, she grew to appreciate the need for planned group action to help alleviate some of these pressing problems.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# Columbia University Students Hear Yergan

NEW YORK—Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, told Columbia University students here last week that the colored American's struggle for his rights must go hand-in-hand and is inseparably bound up with his participation in the war effort.

41-1943

# Negro Body Hits Vote on Marcantonio

"Daily Worker" New York, N.Y.

JAN 25 1943

Failure of the House of Representatives to name New York Congressman Vito Marcantonio to its Judiciary Committee was sharply condemned this week in a telegram sent on behalf of the National Negro Congress by its national president, Dr. Max Yergan, to House Speaker Sam Rayburn.

The telegram read:

"The action of the Southern bloc of reactionary poll tax congressmen and their Northern allies in keeping Congressman Vito Marcantonio off the Judiciary Committee is a further blow to democratic procedure and a warning of the grave danger which confronts our country. On behalf of the National Negro Congress, I join with millions of others, Negro and white, in expressing our indignation over the ability of the enemies of democracy to sabotage the democratic reforms which Congressman Marcantonio so ably champions.

"This performance by reactionary Congressmen is another warning to white and Negro people of the country that they must unite more effectively to win this war and safeguard the principle for which it is being fought: namely, to stamp out fascism abroad as well as in our own country."

# Negro Congress In Capital Outlines Plans

"Daily Worker" New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. — Leaders of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress, at a special metting here late last week, gave full support to the 1943 NNC program to "mobilize the Negro people for victory and full citizenship rights" and took immediate steps to implement the program locally.

FEB 2 - 1943

After full discussion, a four-point program was adopted which embodied:

FEB 2 - 1943

1. Fight for democratic rights for all citizens through passage of Civil Rights Bill for the District of Columbia. (a) Suffrage for the District of Columbia; (b) Anti-Poll Tax Bill.
2. Adequate living condition and just costs for District of Columbia.
3. Legal-Aid Bureau.
4. Organizational drive for organizational affiliates and individual membership.

The Worker New York, N. Y.

# Negro Congress Urges Tenant Farmer Aid

FEB 7 1943

Edward E. Strong, secretary of the National Negro Congress, this week called for "more rapid extension of the policies of the Farm Security Administration to allow sharecroppers, tenant farmers and the small farm owner to make their maximum contribution to the Food for Victory program."

"We oppose present efforts of the spokesmen of monopoly farm owners to scuttle the work of the Farm Security Administration as a part of the anti-war conspiracy of the reactionary forces at work in Congress in the Department of Agriculture," he added.

This farm plank was incorporated as part of a 10-point legislative program adopted by the National Negro Congress.

New York Age New York, N. Y.

# Ed. E. Strong Succeeds John P. Davis As Sec'y

JAN 30 1943

Edward E. Strong has been named as national executive secretary of the National Negro Congress by the national executive board of that body to succeed John P. Davis who resigned after years of distinguished service to enter the private practice of law.

Mr. Strong is a native of Texas and a graduate of Central YMCA College in Chicago. He served as the first executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress

# 50 Groups Back Eastern Negro Parley

"Daily Worker" March 3, 1943

More than fifty prominent individuals and organizations have officially endorsed the Eastern Seaboard Conference on the Problems of the War and the Negro People, to be held in New York City, April 10-11, Edward E. Strong, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress, announced here this week.

The Conference, which is expected to draw one thousand delegates from the Eastern Seaboard, will seek to unite the Negro people, the organized labor movement, and other community forces, around a program of action to win victory in the war through the full participation of the Negro people and other minorities in every phase of the war effort. The program of the Conference will be based primarily upon the four vital issues confronting the Negro people:

1. Manpower (including employment in war industries and the armed forces.
2. The Poll Tax.
3. Centralized War Economy.
4. The International Scene.

Among the outstanding organizational sponsors for the Conference received this week are: The New England Conference for Equal Opportunities; Hampton Institute; the Negro Labor iVctory Committee of Greater New York; the Peoples' Committee; the Transport Workers Union of America; Brooklyn Victory Council; the Connecticut Conference on Social and Labor Legislation; Tidewater (Va.) Council of the CIO.

New York Times New York, N. Y.

# NEGROES ADVISED TO FIGHT FOR GAINS

APR 1943

## Battle Against 'Reactionaries Urged at National Congress Conference Here

## 300 DELEGATES PRESENT

APR 1 1943

## Danger Is Seen of Reversal of Administration's Domestic and Foreign Policies

The "supreme danger" facing the American Negro today is that powerful reactionary forces may succeed in reversing or effectively sabotaging the present domestic and foreign policies of the Roosevelt Administration, 300 delegates attending the Eastern Seaboard conference of the National Negro Congress were told yesterday by Edward R. Strong, executive secretary.

The convention opened a two-day meeting yesterday morning in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street. Mr. Strong declared that the American Negro could hold on to recent social and economic gains only by fighting for them. Whether reactionary forces can rob the Negro of these gains will be determined, he said, "not only what President Roosevelt may say or do alone, but also by what the Negroes say and do."

Panel discussion dealing with manpower and the Negro's role in the nation's war task took up most of the afternoon session. The "primary focal point" for full mobilization of the nation's manpower was said to be the President's Committee on Fair mployment Practice. As a result of its work, definite gains have been made toward overcoming discrimination, it was declared.

Speakers asserted, however, that "a reactionary coalition of poll-tax Democrats, Northern Republicans and Wall Street industrialists" intended to bury the committee. Mobilization of all "enlightened people" to wage an "unprecedented" campaign to save the committee was urged.

Organization of support for passage of anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills in this session of Congress also was advocated. The Administration's proposals for price and recent control were praised. The fight of the Red Army was lauded by others, one speaker declaring that "humanity has been saved thus far by the heroic exploits of the Red Army."

The Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

# Mass Meeting Sunday to End Negro Parley

APR 7 1943

A mass meeting at the Abyssinian Baptist Church this Sunday at 4:00 P.M. will climax the Eastern Seaboard Conference on the Problems of The War and The Negro People, sponsored by the National Negro Congress. The conference will be held April 10 and 11.

APR 7 1943

Speakers at the mass meeting Sunday will be Congressman Vito Marcantonio; Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr.; James B. Carey, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Mrs. Edmonia Grant of the National Student Division—Y.W.C.A., and Max Yergan, President of the National Congress.

Speakers at the Saturday session on Manpower, which will include discussion of full utilization of Negroes in industry through the reestablishment of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, will be Mr. Edward Lawson of the FEPC, Mr. Ferdinand Smith of the National Maritime Union, and Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, Executive Secretary of the Naticnal Association for Colored Graduate Nurses.

# Negro Congress Plans For Victory Campaigns

Daily Worker Los Angeles N.Y.

FEB 27 1943

The National executive board of the National Negro Congress (NNC) convened in an all-day emergency meeting, Sunday, Feb. 21 at the 135 st YMCA. Seventy-five Negro and white leaders attended the sessions including board members from Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, New York City and Brooklyn.

Dr. Max Yergan, president of the NNC presided both the morning and afternoon sessions.

The new national executive secretary, Edward E. Strong, outlined plans for the role the Congress will play in mobilizing the Negro people for victory and full citizenship rights.

He outlined the three major campaigns of the Congress for immediately after Strong's speech, a Negro sergeant who formerly worked with the Congress, pointed out the importance of the cultural campaign. He said that the movies which are seen by Negro soldiers help to keep their morale at a low point.

The keynote of Strong's speech was the need for unity of the Negro people with organized labor and other progressive forces.

Attorney Hope Stevens, a national board member and former president of the Manhattan Council of the NNC's legislative program. Attorney Stevens was named counsel for the organization which automatically makes him a member of the national staff.

Goldie Ervin Watson, Philadelphia board member submitted her report in the afternoon. The report made her maiden call for the holding of three regional conferences on the problems of the Negro people and Thelma Dale, new national administrative secretary called for the holding of three regional Victory conferences on which she reported on budget for 1943 and plans for developing local councils throughout the country.

FEB 27 1943

SCHEDULE REGIONALS

During the afternoon session, Thelma Dale, new national administrative secretary made her maiden speech in which she reported on budget for 1943 and plans for developing local councils throughout the country.

FEB 27 1943

SCHEDULE REGIONALS

Goldie Ervin Watson, Philadelphia board member submitted her report in the afternoon. The report made her maiden call for the holding of three regional conferences on the problems of the Negro people and the War. The first of these confer-

ences will be held in NYC, April 11-12. The others will be in Detroit (one month later) and in San Fancisco in June.

Board members present were: Dr. Max Yergan, Edward E. Strong, and Thelma Dale; Goldie Ervin Watson of Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Hunton and Prof. Doxey A. Wilkerson from Washington, DC; William L. Harrison and Dr. J. S. R. Bourne from Boston; Vera Carter, proxy for Lebron Simmons from Detroit; and from NYC: Attorney Hope Stevens; E. Smith, proxy for Ferdinand Smith; Benj. J. Davis, jr, proxy for James W. Ford; Dorothy K. Funn, proxy for Charles Collins, and from Birmingham, Louis Burnham.

Visitors included Shelton Tappes from Detroit, secretary-treasurer of Local 600 UAW, CIO, the largest local in the world; Estelle Massey Riddle and Marian Smith Williams. Edmonia Grant, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Elmer Armstead, Postal Alliance; Milton Kemnitz, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; E. V. Anderson, District 4 UE, Radio and Machine Workers; Rubbie Riddick, Tidewater Council UCAPAWA, CIO; Jewell Mazique, organizer Cafeteria Workers CIO, Washington, DC.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
NEGRO CULTURE
AT WEEK-end
CONFERENCE

The cultural achievements of the Negro people will be dramatized at the Eastern Seaboard Conference on the Negro and the War taking place this weekend at the Abyssinian Baptist Church. A thousand delegates representing a wide variety of organizations, coming from Massachussetts to Virginia, are expected to attend the sessions.

The cultural program will take place Saturday night. The guest artists will be Kenneth Spencer, prominent Negro radio singer and movie star; Belle Rosette, famous Haitian dancer, and Josh White, well-known singer of ballads.

There will be a play, prepared under the direction of Clifford Burdette, radio commentator and dramatist on the Negro people and the war effort.

One of the chief actions of the conference will be the organization of a drive for 100,000 signatures urging the restoration of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, according to leaders of the National Negro Congress, organizers of the conference. The fight to end jim-crow in industry, in the army, and in American political life will be the keynote of the conference.

On Sunday afternoon, the sessions will conclude with a mass meeting at the Church. Chief speakers will be Congressman Vito Marcantonio; City Councilman A. Clayton Powell; James Carey, national secretary of the CIO; Mrs. Edmonia Grant of the National Student Division of the YWCA: and Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress.

## National Negro Congress Condemns Renegade Policies

Weekly Review
Birmingham

NEW YORK, May — In a statement by its National President, Max Yergan, made public here today, the National Negro Congress voiced its unqualified opposition to the tactics of the obstructionists within the leadership of the United Mine Workers who are threatening the hard-earned gains of labor and jeopardizing the opening of the second front, and full prosecution of the war by their failure to utilize recognized government channels to settle the just greviances of the miners.

While expressing complete support to the miners in their demand for higher wages to cope withth e sharp increase in the cost of living, Dr. Yergan severely criticised the demagogic exploitation of the situation by John L. Lewis to disrpt the war program. At the same time, the National Negro Congress called pon the 500,000 Negro and white miners to accept thenation's war machinery for settling labor disputes through the War Labor Board, and to press for the carry-out of President Roosevet's seven-point economic program to maintain a just ratio between wages and prices.

The main text of the Congress statement follows:

"The National Negro Congress supports the following constructive program desired by the rank and file of the mine workers:

a. Acceptance of the nation war machinery for settling labo dispues through the War Labo Board.

b. Adherence to the no-strik pledge (as has been demonstrate successfully by the victory of the Steel Workers.)

c. Immediate opening of nego tations on the basis of the gov ernment's proposal for a guara teed six-day week the year roun with time and a half for the si th day.

d. Ins stance on the carrying ou of President Roosevelt's seve point economic program, announc ed a year ago—this means rol ing back prices; eliminating wag inequalities; providing the esse tials of life for "production so diers" as well as for front-li soldiers.

d. The strengthening of Go ernment Agencies charged wit implementing the President's sev en-point anti-inflation progra the maintainance of a just rat between wages and prices (nc a hold-the-line policy wh ch hold only one end of the line-wage and fails to control prices).

"The organized labor movemen has remonstrated its desire an determination to produce for vic tory. Its efforts must not b thwarted ,nor its rights jeopardi ed by the obstructionist policy o John L. Lewis UMW leadersh and its followers whose anti have already whipped up an ant labor hysteria responsible for th quick passage of the Connolly An ti-Strike Bill. The National Ne gro Congress joins with labor i its fight to achieve the complet sol darity of the win-the-war fo ces in our nation to hasten vic tory over fascism."

# Negro Conference to Act On Major Issues of War

The Daily Worker, New York, N. Y.
MAY 2 - 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 25.—Several hundred delegates and guests from midwestern states will hear outstanding Negro leaders speak on the problems of the war and the Negro people at the Midwest Conference called by the National Negro Congress. The conference will open at the Masonic Temple, 275 E. Ferry at 9 A. M. on Saturday, May 29.

Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., member of the New York City Council will be the principal speaker. In addition, Earl B. Dickerson, acting chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, national president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Shelton Tappes, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, Frank X. Martel, president of the Wayne County AFL and many others will participate in the discussions. Chairman of the meeting will be Attorney C. LeBron Simmons.

The delegates will plan an immediate program of action around the key issues of the Anti-Poll Tax bill and the restoration of the FEPC with adequate powers of enforcement.

The various panels at the conference will deal with manpower, democratic rights, war-time living standards and the question of a people's victory and a people's peace, and will be headed by these outstanding leaders.

Special church services will be held Sunday morning and the body will reconvene at 1 P. M. to hear the reports of the conference committees and adopt a plan of action.

The conference will close with a huge rally at the Scott Methodist Church, 609 E. Kirby at 4 P. M. It is sponsored in Michigan by many of the outstanding labor and civic leaders. Among them are George F. Addes, Senator Charles C. Diggs, Judge Patrick O'Brien, Mrs. Ross Gragg, Percy Llewellyn, Edward Tolan, Pat C. Quinn, Shelton Tappes and several score others. In addition, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are represented on the extensive list of sponsors.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois
MAY 6 1943

## *NEGRO CONGRESS CALLS FOR FIGHT ON FOURTH TERM*

Plans for a campaign in the south by Negro candidates for congress in the 120 congressional districts of that region were outlined to the National Negro Congress yesterday by Edgar G. Brown, chairman of the annual convention of the organization which met at Monumental Baptist church, 739 East Oakwood boulevard. The council in a resolution urged "3 million colored voters of the north to organize and oppose the Democratic part yand the 4th term campaign of 1944."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
MAY 1943

## Ask Roosevelt to End Army Jim Crow

NEW YORK — The National Negro Congress this week called for the immediate launching of an all-out offensive in Western Europe by the United States and Great Britian and the abolition of Jim Crowism in America's armed forces.

The call for the second front was contained in a letter to President Roosevelt from Dr. Max Yergan, president of the NNC, who stated that thus far, the undemocratic system of jim-crow which operates in the armed forces has prevented the maximum utilization of our available strength.

# Campaign To Abolish Jim Crow In Armed Forces Launched By NNC

New York, N. Y. Age

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The National Executive Board meeting of the National Negro Congress here last Sunday adopted a six-point program to eliminate jim-crow in the Armed Forces, called for the speedy termination of the war by the immediate opening of a second front in Western Europe, and launched a national campaign to defeat the enemies of the Negro people in the 1944 elections. The program outlined to abolish discrimination in every branch of the fighting services embodied in the report of Edward E. Strong, Executive Secretary of the Congress, and unanimously supported by the more than 70 Board members and visitors present, called for:

1. Issuance of an Executive Order by the President to abolish jim-crow in every branch of the fighting services.

2. Introduction of a Congressional bill to outlaw discrimination in the Army, Navy and Air Corps.

3. Establishment of a National Committee to Abolish Jim-Crow in the armed forces consolidating the efforts of those organizations having this as a common aim.

4. Petitioning the national bodies of the CIO and AF of L to incorporate in their legislative program the campaign to democratize the armed forces.

5. The publication by the NNC of literature on all phases of jim crow in the armed services and outlining specific proposals to remedy these conditions.

6. The organization of a national delegation of fifty leading Americans to visit Washington for one week to consider the problems of the Negro and the armed forces with the Navy and War Departments as well as with President Roosevelt

**Cleveland Mayor Speaks**

Mayor Frank J. Lausche of Cleveland, addressing the National Executive Board, Sunday, announced the appointment of a Cleveland Interracial Committee to help in prevention of racial disturbances such as have occurred in other major cities in recent months. In speaking to the 70 Board members and visitors present from all parts of the country, Mayor Lausche stressed the need for interracial understanding and cooperation in attacking the problems of the Negro people. The ayor gave a first-hand account of successful efforts to secure the employment of Negro war workers in Cleveland war plants.

Commenting on the right of Negro workers to have unrestricted employment, the Mayor stated that Negro workers have the same rights as white employees to jobs that will guarantee them a decent standard of living. Under the progressive administration of Mayor Lausche, Cleveland has absorbed many thousands of new war workers from all parts of the country with a minimum of racial strife and friction.

Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, in responding to the address of the Mayor, pledged the cooperation of the Congress with the progressive interracial program of the Cleveland Municipal authorities and urged the adoption of simlar programs by the heads of city governments in other key American cities.

# Nat'l Negro Conference

Savannah, Ga.

## MEETS IN CLEVELAND NEXT WEEK

Philadelphia Tribune

New York, N. Y., Sept. 17—The National Negro Congress at the next meeting of its National Executive Board in Cleveland, Sept. 26, will make plans to rally its entire membership to press for immediate passage of the anti-poll tax bill in the Senate. The Congress in cooperation with other organizations supported the successful fight for passage of H R 7 in the house this year, and has already committed itself to continue its efforts until the poll tax is removed as a qualification for voting. In addition to the poll tax, the open session of the National Board will act upon three other vital issues confronting the Negro people today:

1 Mobilization of the American people for total war effort to insure speedy victory in 1943.

2. The total abolition of discrimination in the Armed Forces of the United States as an essential for victory.

3. Full participation of the Negro people in the 1944 elections.

Edward E. Strong, National Secretary of the Congress in announcing the meeting to be held at the Cedar Ave. YMCA Cleveland, urged full attendance of the regular members of the Board as well as of the invited guests. Said Mr. Strong: "Every delay in opening the second front in Western Europe offers the frightful possibility of an unnecessary extension of the war with the consequent loss of lives; leads to continued destruction of the remaining Jewish people on the Continent; and creates a graver danger that the American facists may succeed in their efforts to bring about an 'appeasement peace' with Hitler." Mr. Strong indicated that one of the greatest barriers to the full participation of the Negro in the war is the maintenance and growth of Jim-crowism segregation, and discrimination in the Armed Forces. "Therefore," he said, "only a united struggle of the Negro people, organized labor and other progressive forces can rid our nation of this "luxury" which our war effort can ill afford. Because of the importance of these and other issues which will be discussed and the need for unified action the National Negro Congress has for the second time this year invited to its National Board meeting a number of outstanding persons in labor church, political and organizational life of the country to participate in its deliberations."

Mr. Strong indicated that among commitments to attend the meeting already received are: Dr. Max Yergan, president of the Congress; Ferdinand C. Smith, Secretary of the National Maritime Union; Shelton Tappes, Secretary of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO; Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, National Nursing Council for War Service; Pat Riley, Indiana State Industdial Union Council; Mrs. Thelma Marshall, Gary State, County and Municipal Works; Ray Dennis, Cleveland Industrial Union Council Frederick V. Field, Council for Pan-American Democracy; Miss Winifred Norman, National Council of Negro Youth; Mason Smith, editor-Texas Interracial Review.

Host for the meeting will be the newly organized Cleveland Council of the National Negro Congress headed by Attorney Conklin Collum, president and Miss Mildred Kelly, secretary.

## Dorothy Funn Now Labor Secretary:

# National Negro Congress Opens Office in D. C.

New York, N. Y. People's Voice

The appointment of Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn to the post of National Labor Secretary and the opening of the Washington Labor and Legislative Bureau of the National Negro Congress were announced last Friday by Dr. Max Yergan, president of the Congress. Mrs. Funn's new responsibilities will place here in charge of the Washington Labor and Legislative Bureau of the Congress.

Operating between Washington and New York, she will work in close cooperation with union and other legislative lobbies to keep NNC constituents informed and active on the legislative front. In addition, Mrs. Funn will act to strengthen the working relations between organized labor and the Negro people in preparation for the 1944 elections.

A former Brooklyn school teacher and active member of the New York Teachers' Union, Mrs. Funn has had long and wide experience in the field of labor and Negro work. As Executive Secretary of the Brooklyn Council of the National Negro Congress, she lead the successful campaign to get Negroes hired at the Sperry-Gyroscope Aircraft Company in Brooklyn, and initiated the fight to secure captaincy status for Captain Hugh N. Mulzac.

For the past year and a half, Mrs. Funn has helped increase the participation of Negro labor in the war effort as Administrative Secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee of Greater New York. Recently serving as Executive Secretary of the Citizens' Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity, called in connection with the Harlem outbreak of August 1, she was instrumental in organizing one of the most significant demonstrations of racial unity ever held in New York City.

# NNC Demands 2nd Front In Europe

Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Tribune

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The meeting of the National Executive Board of the National Negro Congress here last Sunday adopted a six-point program to eliminate jim-crow in the Armed forces, called for the speedy termination of the war by the immediate opening of a second front in Western Europe, and launched a national campaign to defeat the enemies of the Negro people in the 1944 elections.

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2. Introduction of a Congressional bill to outlaw discrimination in the Army, Navy and Air Corps.

3. Establishment of a National Committee to Abolish Jim-Crow in the armed forces consolidating the efforts of those organizations having this as a common aim.
4. Petitioning the national bodies of the CIO and the AF of L to incorporate in their legislative program the campaign to democratize the armed forces.
5. The publication by the NNC of literature on all phases of jim-crow in the armed services and outlining specific proposals to remedy these conditions.
6. The organization of a national delegation of fifty leading Americans to visit Washington for one week to consider the problems of the Negro and the armed forces with the Navy and War Departments as well as with President Roosevelt.

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

## Negro Group Asks Soldier Vote

Urging that everybody join in the campaign to guarantee passage of the Green-Lucas-Worley bill for a federal soldier-ballot, the National Negro Congress yesterday condemned the Senate's action in killing the bill.

Caling the substitute amendment of the Green-Lucas bill an inadequate measure, the National Negro Congress statement points out that under states' control of the soldier vote, "out of 10,000,000 men in arms, scarcely 3,000 actually were able to vote in the last elections."

The National Negro Congress emphasized the need for telegrams and delegations directed to members of the House, telling them that "you won't be satisfied with any soldier vote bill except the Green-Lucas bill and that you expect each of them to do everything possible to help it pass.

# Journey to Alabama Back Hills Education to Young Organizer

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Thelma M. Dale, young administrative secretary of the National Negro Congress, came home last weekend from a two-and-a-half week Southern tour for her organization, which took her, among other places, to Camp Hill, Ala., deep into the back hills of the old plantations. She drove to Camp Hill, scene of a massacre and a lynching a decade or so ago, in a 1929 Ford with Dorothy Chalenor Burnham, formerly of Brooklyn, but now with the Southern Negro Youth Congress, which has headquarters in Birmingham. It took a whole day to travel those hundred miles; but what they found at the end of the journey was well worth the trouble.

MEET IN SCHOOL

The two young women met with the citizens of Camp Hill—mostly tenant farmers and sharecroppers—in a crude, one-room schoolhouse. Its only equipment was a stove in the middle of the floor, boards nailed together for benches and a blackboard recently covered with black paint. It was the sort of schoolhouse you read about in the days before the Civil War.

While they were waiting for the meeting to get under way, Miss Dale and Mrs. Burnham learned that the people were intensely interested—to the point of sacrifice—for improved school facilities for their children. Since they can't depend on the county for the support they should receive, they recently raised $25 for a new roof on the building and for the purchase of [illegible] books.

NO BUS FACILITIES

"When we went to see the county superintendent," one woman said, "we were told that the county wasn't able to match us dollar for dollar and so we had to use the whole sum for a roof."

No Camp Hill youngster above the 7th grade is in school this year, for the county high school is located five miles from town and the county has provided no bus facilities for their transportation.

Despite the fact that educational facilities are at the lowest possible ebb—that there is no Negro physician in the country—no Negro nurse and no public health facilities and she could always depend upon them to volunteer to take the leadership in organization.

She said that people in Birmingham were proud of PV and they waited breathlessly each week for it.

"They see in it an organization which will take the leadership in the solution of their problems," she said.

# Woman Given Prominent Position Within National Negro Congress

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The appointment of Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn to the post of National Labor Secretary and the opening of the Washington Labor and Legislative Bureau of the National Negro Congress were announced here today by Dr. Max Yergan, President of the Congress. Mrs. Funn's new responsibilities will place her in charge of the Washington Labor and Legislative Bureau of Congress. Recently she was executive secretary of the Greater New York Committee of Congress.

Operating between Washington and New York, she will work in close co-operation with the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity, called in connection with the Harlem outbreak on the legislative front. In addition to keeping NNC constituents informed and active on the most significant legislative lobbies and activeog August 1, she was instrumental in organizing one of the most significant demonstrations of racial unity between the working relations ever held in New York City.

Negro people in the organized labor movement for the 1944 elections.

**Mrs. Funn's Background**

A former Brooklyn school teacher and active member of the New York Teachers' Union, Mrs. Funn has had long and wide experience in the field of labor and Negro work. As executive secretary of the Brooklyn Council of the National Negro Congress, she led the successful campaign to get Negroes hired at the Sperry-Gyroscope Aircraft Company in Brooklyn, and initiated the fight to secure captaincy status for Captain Hugh N. Mulzac, the first of two Negroes to command mixed ships of the American Merchant Marine.

For the past year and a half, Mrs. Funn has helped increase the participation of Negro labor in the war effort as administrative secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

# NNC Administrative Secretary Launches Program In Southland

Age
New York, N. Y.

Miss Thelma M. Dale, administrative secretary of the National Negro Congress, returned this week from a two and a half-week Southern trip confident that there are signs of progress in the South today such as have not existed since Reconstruction. On an organizing tour for the Congress, Miss Dale visited Roanoke, Virginia; Birmingham, Camp Hill, Tuskegee, and Montgomery, Alabama; established in the Black Belt, the first six rural clubs of the Congress and setting up councils in Birmingham and Roanoke.

Miss Dale reported that the Negro people in the South today understand [illegible] the progressive character of the war has already brought many changes, and that the unity of action of Negro people with the organized labor movement will help rid the South of poll-tax rule which has operated against the interest of Negroes and the majority of Southern white people.

"It is my firm conviction", Miss Dale reported. "that with the mobilization of the Southern people on a progressive platform in 1944 through the CIO and United Labor (AF of L and CIO) Political Action Committees and the recently formed Southern Regional Council, we shall witness soon the emergence of a new South dedicated to the democratic aspirations of all people."

41-1943
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# NEGRO COUNCIL OPPOSES FOURTH TERM FOR F. D. R.

## Wants Presidency Limited to 6 Year Tenure.

JAN 3 1943

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—A resolution opposing a fourth term for President Roosevelt was unanimously adopted this afternoon at the convention of the National Negro council. The action was announced by Edgar G. Brown, director of the council.

The resolution also called for the coming congress to initiate an amendment to the Constitution which would limit the President to one term of six years.

**"Emphatic, Unequivocal" Stand.**

The resolution read:

"Nothing is more fitting and proper on the 80th anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation by President Lincoln, who saved the Union and wrote the first charter of freedom for all Americans, regardless of race, creed, color, or previous condition, than that the National Negro council go on record emphatically and unequivocally against a fourth term for President Roosevelt; and in the future, one six year term for President of the United States.

**Imperative to Save the Peace.**

"We further call upon congress, in the coming session, to pass appropriate legislation to protect the people from further disregard of American tradition. This stand and public action appears increasingly imperative in, first of all, winning the war and subsequently in saving the peace, and everything held in the sacred keeping of the Constitution of the United States.

"Democracy and representative government for the republic will be lost if we relax at this time our vigilance and tolerate the degeneration of the election for President of the United States, actually, to become a complacent "goose step" to the tune of an American ukase, controled by a K. K. K., in the fashion of the Nazi Gestapo."

## Negro Council Wears Nice Big Bandanna

**WASHINGTON—The National Negro Council (NNC) and United Government Employees (UGE) met jointly here Sunday, Mar. 7, unveiled the biggest bandanna yet heard of, then stuck their**

**heads under it. The groups adopted a number of resolutions, apparently on every subject that anybody thought to mention.**

**The bandanna knot was tied, however, with a resolution urging Negroes to support the Dies Committee which has confined two years of probing "unAmerican activities" to looking for communists and ignoring the Ku Klux Klan and other unAmerican activities of standing equal to that of the communists or anybody else.**

News
Birmingham, Ala.

## Race Conflicts Harmful To Morale, Negroes Say

CHICAGO—(AP)—A mass meeting of Chicago Negroes Sunday asserted in a resolution that race conflicts in some Southern Army camps were causing a "dangerous effect on the morale of the American people and irreparable undermining of the total and unified war effort."

The Negroes, meeting under auspices of the National Negro Council, urged that President Roosevelt issue an executive order under his emergency war powers outlawing what they called "discrimination, segregation, humiliation and unlawful killing of Negro soldiers and civilians" in race clashes.

The group urged that President Roosevelt appoint personal representatives, including Bishop David Henry Sims, First Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church, Philadelphia, and Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, Selma, Ala., to investigate and report on the race conflicts.

NATIONAL NEGRO COUNCIL

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

## PROBE OF RACIAL CLASHES IS URGED

CHICAGO, June 20—(AP)—A mass meeting of Chicago Negroes urged Sunday that President Roosevelt issue an executive order under his emergency war powers outlawing what they termed "discrimination, segregation, humiliation and unlawful killing of Negro soldiers and civilians" in race clashes.

The meeting, held under auspices of the National Negro Council, asserted in a resolution that race conflicts in some Southern Army camps were causing a "dangerous effect on the morale of the American people and irreparable undermining of the total and unified war effort."

To investigate and report on these race conflicts, the meeting urged that President Roosevelt appoint several representatives, including Bishop David Henry Sims, First Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church, Philadelphia, and Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, Selma, Ala.

The National Negro Council claims to represent some 5,000,000 Negroes in the United States and includes representatives of the National Baptist Convention, the African M. E. Bishop's Council and the National Negro Insurance Association.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

## CALL ILLITERATE NEGROES BEFORE DADS, U.S. ASKED

Drafting of 500,000 single Negroes, rejected on educational grounds, before pre-Pearl Harbor fathers are called to service was urged in a resolution passed yesterday by the National Negro council and the Chicago Citizen's Committee of 1,000, meeting in the Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Park way.

Resolutions also were passed, calling upon President Roosevelt to end discrimination against Negro soldiers in the military services, increase the equota of Negro nurses, admit Negro women as WAVES and SPARS and provide equal rights at every level and commissions for Negro soldiers and marines.

The meeting also voted support of Sen. William Langer's efforts to guarantee equal educational opportunities in the south for 10 million Negroes in the 300 million dollar public education federal aid bill now before congress.

# Chicagoans Urge Ouster of Afro-American Walter White

CHICAGO. — Some 2,000 persons packed Metropolitan Community Church, Sunday, to attend a mass meeting under the auspices of the National Negro Council and the Chicago Citizens' Committee of 1,000.

A resolution asking a dishonorable discharge of Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, for opposing an amendment to the 300 million-dollar aid to education bill was passed unanimously.

**Called Too Mild**

The resolution was held up only for a minute by Judge William H. Harrison who said that it was entirely too mild.

Education Bill was sponsored by Senator Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, who was present at the meeting and given a rousing welcome.

Senator Langer's amendment, termed an anti-discrimination amendment, would have denied Federal funds to Southern States unless they equalized colored and white school teachers' salaries.

**Say Rights Compromised**

The resolution said that Mr. White's telegram objecting to the amendment compromised the constitutional rights of colored people and apparently gave official approval of continued discrimination against colored teachers in Southern States.

The Langer amendment passed the Senate 40-37.

The resolution said that the collusion of the Southern Senators aided and abetted by Walter White resulted in the final sabotage of the amended bill.

Baltimore, Maryland

## Error, Says Walter White

The following letter was sent Walter White, NAACP secretary, to the AFRO-AMERICAN:

"I request that the AFRO-AMERICAN correct one of several grossly inaccurate statements in the column of November 6, that I 'urged Senator Langer . . . to . . . let the Southern Senators and Southern State educational directors continue spending the Federal funds, as they do the present State funds, namely, $5 for the education of a colored child in Alabama and $55 for a white child.' This statement is utterly false as perusal of my telegram to Senators Langer and Barbour will demonstrate. It read:

"'Your proposed and well intended anti-discrimination amendment to S. 637 adds nothing to protection against discrimination already appearing in sections 6 (f) and 13 (c and d) of the bill now before the Senate. Therefore, your amendment would not strengthen the bill. It might lead to misunderstanding, jeopardizing the passage of the bill and inviting the introduction of partisan political considerations into this vital legislation. For these reasons, the NAACP urges that you not introduce your proposed amendment'."

41-1943
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# 'Global Experiences Of Soldiers To Be A Post-War Factor'--Pastor

FEB 20 1943

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 18—The Negro soldier who returns, "with a global experience" will be far different person than the one who formerly had only a farm-hand's experience in Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi, the Rev. G. Wayman Blakely, pastor of the Bethel AME church (Little Rock, Arkansas) told more than 1,000 colored and white persons attending the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Urban League of Greater Little Rock at the Wesley Chapel Methodist church last week.

FEB 20 1943

The Rev. Blakely warned against "the danger of minorities assuming that all majorities are indifferent to their well being." Rev. Blakely was introduced by Atty. J. R. Booker, vice president of the League.

Clifford E. Minton, executive

**SECRETARY'S REPORT**

secretary, pointed out that among the achievements of the League during the year were:

1. Seven Negro policemen have been appointed here following League recommendations.

2. A Negro Public Health nurse had been appointed by the City Health Department.

3. The employment of Negro skilled production line operators by the Arkansas Ordnance Plant, after a ten month series of conferences. The League was called upon to select and refer the first group of 125 workers, including line leaders, inspectors, supervisors and a stenographer.

4. Establishment of the Amelia B. Ives Memorial Scholarship for Social Work; the selection and enrollment of Miss Paulleatha V. Petty as recipient, who is enrolled at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

FEB 20 1943

**AWARDS**

Mrs. Hugh W. Wicker, treasurer of the League, presented honor certificates from the Urban League of Greater Little Rock for "outstanding voluntary community service" through generous support of its program to the following: Rev. N. Nichols, Mrs. Jesse Rutledge, Mrs. L. S. Dubisson, Charles M. Measel, Ed. McCuistion, Rev. F. T. Guy, and R. C. Childress.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

**A PROGRAM OF SERVICE**

MOST OF THE CRITICS of the National Urban League know very little of the actual work it accomplishes. Most of the hundreds of men and women all over the country connected with this worthy organization are so very busy doing things that they don't have the time either to broadcast what they are doing or why.

JAN 30 1943

A birds-eye view of the 1942 program of achievement of the League nationally reveals an awareness of community problems and a concerted and intelligent effort to solve or ease them.

Here are some facts:

In Industrial Relations, the League assisted forty-six local bodies in war industry areas in promotion and placement of thousands of Negro workers; assisted nationally-known industrial firms in planning employment policies, advised labor leadership and published reams of brochures, pamphlets and articles in widely-circulated journals shedding light on the Negro's desire to be integrated into war and peacetime work.

In Research, the League made spot studies, surveys on request; reported to the nation on 1941-42 progress in use of war workers and answered 1,000 queries on various phases of the life of Negroes in America. Volunteer groups, called Service Councils, were organized in cities where Urban Leagues do not exist, forming additional outlets for the association's influence.

Concluding its twentieth year of uninterrupted publication, OPPORTUNITY, the League's official journal, took progressive information and ideas to Negroes and whites the nation over.

In fields such as housing, health and vocational training, as well as employment, League officials have attended conferences, delivered addresses, prepared memoranda and otherwise exerted authoritative leadership in a field where special work, training and experience are required.

JAN 30 1943

**National Urban League**

200,000 match packets distributed by the League carried a succinct message reminding thousands of Americans in hundreds of cities of the essential meaning of democracy in employment. They were imprinted with this slogan: "Defense and Democracy Depend On You; 1/10th of America's Citizens Are Negroes; Train Them; Hire Them; Work With Them." These were circulated among business organizations, labor unions and individual League supporters.

The Urban League needs $100,000 to do its job this year. It deserves much more than that.

Buy defense stamps and bonds to help win the war overseas.

But don't forget to contribute to the Urban League, The NAACP and the other organizations who are daily struggling to win the peace at home.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y

# President Backs Negro Campaign

MAR 16 1943

MAR 2

**With the backing of an official indorsement from President Roosevelt, the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes is this week carrying through its 11th vocational opportunity campaign, with special emphasis on greater use of Negro manpower in war industries. The campaign, which began on Sunday, ends next Sunday with a radio broadcast of a feature called "Wings Over Jordan," when Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league, will be guest speaker.**

**"Negro Americans are carrying their part of the load at home and on the fighting front," the President wrote to Granger.**

MAR 16 1943

**Readings by Paul Muni and Canada Lee, and addresses by Justice Hubert T. Delany, Justice Jane M. Bolin, Assemblyman William T. Andrews and William Agar, acting president of Freedom House, will feature various programs throughout the week.**

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Urban League To Hold Vocational Campaign In Many 'Key' Cities

FEB 6 1943

41

NEW YORK, N.Y., Feb. 4—"Womanpower Is Vital to Victory." This is the theme of the eleventh Vocational Opportunity campaign of the National Urban league, its 46 branches and affiliated organizations located in key cities throughout the country. When the Campaign gets underway during the week of March 14-21, the role of Brown American Womanpower in helping to win the war will spearhead a drive to consolidate the employment gains made by colored women in war industries and to open up more job opportunities. The Campaign will also stress more vocational training, better vocational guidance, increased employment of colored youth and their significance to post-war plans.

In addition to the National Urban League and its affiliates community groups in localities where there are no Urban League branches, and schools and colleges will join the Campaign. A national radio program, similar to the impressive one presented during the Ninth Vocational Opportunity Campaign, is being planned by the League's national headquarters. Meanwhile, branches will carry the March 14-21 Campaign message over the air locally. Another feature will be the special "Brown American Womanpower" issue of OPPORTUNITY Magazine, Journal of Negro Life, and official organ of the National Urban League. Timely editorials, feature articles, photo-series, and important messages from leading authorities will be published in the Magazine.

"Victory for democracy presents a stirring challenge to every American," says Miss Ann Tanneyhill, secretary, Bureau of Guidance and Placement of the National Urban League, who is directing the Vocational Opportunity Campaign. "This particular Campaign is directed toward increasing the contribution of Negroes toward that victory. The present place of Negro womanpower in American war industry is symbolic of past struggles and future problems of all Negro labor in America. Brown American Womanpower is vital to victory just as Negro man and womanpower are vital to a true and enduring peace-time reconstruction. A minority of thirteen million cannot be overlooked in winning the war, nor in building the social security of the nation after the war.

FEB 6 1943

"The Vocational Opportunity Campaign aims to strengthen the role of Brown American Womanpower in helping to win the war. The Campaign is also one of the Leagues' programs to secure for Negro workers a permanent and worthy place in America when peace comes.

"Production for victory is the watchword today. Yet as we produce for victory we must keep before us the needs and ideals of tomorrow's world. We cannot forget that we are fighting to maintain a democratic way of life. This means equality of opportunity and freedom from fear and want for all races, creeds and colors of mankind.'"

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C

## The National Urban League

APR 1 1943

The National Urban League has recently conducted its annual Vocational Opportunity campaign, in which the main emphasis was upon "Brown American Womanpower." The April issue of Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life, the official organ of the Urban League, is devoted to a study of Negro women in war industries. The week of the campaign was featured with radio programs, culminating in an address on Sunday, March 21, on "Wings Over Jordan."

APR 1 1943

Among the many organizations in America, which have for their purpose the improvement of the status of the Negro in the national life, we can think of none which has had a greater commendation to the American public than the National Urban League with its branches in all important cities of the nation. Its main objective, of course, has been to open new avenues of employment for Negroes, to acquaint employers with the necessity and wisdom of employing Negroes and to urge Negroes to qualify for employment in trades and skills which offer better wages, to the end that the economic status of Negro people might be proportionately improved.

The Urban League, like all organizations having similar objectives, if in different fields, has seen the wisdom of securing the cooperation of the white people of the nation and of the various urban centers who have shown the disposition to espouse fairness in the matter of vocational opportunity.

It is an interesting though somtimes disconcernting fact to realize that in the pre-Civil War days and the period immediately following Negroes, much more than at present, were employed in most all of the skilled crafts. In the South particularly they were the backbone of the labor supply in fields requiring skilled labor, in addition to the enormous placements in personal and domestic service and agriculture. In the years since Emancipation, and especially in the last generation, Negroes have been pushed out of many of the jobs they formerly considered their own. It has been the work of the Urban League to put them back into those and many other jobs which have naturally grown out of the remarkable advance in industry throughout the nation. It has been a hard fight and still is, but the Urban League is doing a great job. The war has not only given impetus to the need of its work,. but has opened a whole field of new opportunity which has been seized upon with proper eagerness.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

### THE NEGRO IN WARTIME

MAY 7 1943

The National Urban League, an organization for social service among Negroes, reports wider interracial cooperation during the past year, and room for more. The Negro, like any other American, wants to take part in the war to the limit of his abilities. He has certainly found need for his services. Half a million Negroes are in the armed services, and some arbitrary and un-American discriminations against them there have been removed. Hundreds of thousands more are in war industries, and there some discriminations still exist. Many employers have tried to live up to the letter and spirit of war regulations by hiring Negroes in proportion to their percentage in the population. Yet there is still segregation in the factories, backed by the insistence of some white workers. Nor are Negro housing conditions in industrial areas anywhere near as good, on the whole, as those for white workers.

MAY 7 1943

Naturally, there is tension. As the Urban League's report says, "Too often labor unions make only grudging concessions to Negro applicants—or exclude them entirely from membership and employment." On the other hand, "too many Negroes remain indifferent to the opportunities for job training and advancement that the war emergency has brought." And Lester B. Granger, the League's executive secretary, feels compelled to warn Negro workers that "blind hatred is a dangerous social weapon." No doubt, given the historic circumstances of the Negro's rise from slavery and from serfdom, we must expect some friction. Progress is rarely painless. It is up to all of us, regardless of the complexion our ancestors have bequeathed to us, to make it as painless as we can. We can't hope for the world-wide cooperation of many races if we can't get on together peaceably and fairly in our own country.

MAY 7 1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# Urban League Report Shows How Negroes Rallied to War

MAY 11 1943

### By Eugene Gordon

A "refashioning of our whole domestic and international economy" began to take place in the first year of the United States at war against fascism, says the annual report of the National Urban League, just issued.

During this time "the mood and resolution of Negro Americans sobered and stiffened" along with the stiffening mood and resolution of other Americans. Among the Negro people's spokesmen "there has been stress on problems of 'race' as such, and more emphasis on problems of democracy."

The Urban League sees "white leadership" as accepting "a common responsibility with that of Negroes for correcting situations where racial discrimination threatens not only the Negro's social future but also the nation's chances of winning a democratic victory."

The report takes heed of the fact also that the Negro people, basically this country's reservior of reliance against reaction, "has broadened the scope of its objectives to include the whole welfare of the American community," meanwhile protecting the Negro's special interests.

MAY 1 1 1943

**With a final million Negroes under arms or in training for armed service—with Negro workers counted by the hundreds of thousands in vital war occupatios—with Negroes volunteering for arduous and dangerous war activities, on the home front as the foreign front, it would be impossible for Negro leadership to do otherwise and still be intelligent"**

### NEGRO WAR ROLE

The report thus emphasizes the fact that as the Negro people come to be more and more integrated in the war against fascism, they see fascism more and more clearly as **their** enemy and see this war more and more clearly as **their** war.

They see, above all, that it is their country for which they are fighting and not, as the white-supremacy advocates would have them believe, the "white man's. They see it as the country of a the people who live in it and contribute to its greatness.

Thus the next point made in th Urban League report is important

**"Many Negro Americans, during the past two years, have suffered a disillusioning experience, and this has produced frequent cynicism or even indifference regarding the real aims and objectives of this war. Many are resentful because of hurts and humiliations suffered in the very moment when they seek to make the supreme sacrifice for their nation."**

MAY 11 1943

**"The response of much of our national and civic leadership to these expressions has been far from satisfactory. Reactionary spokesmen have thundered denunciation of 'Negro opportunists who seek to make capital of their country's wartime emergency'. Administration leaders have either remained silent or have taken ineffectual steps intended to placate the dissatisfaction of Negroes, rather than to remove its cause . . . An open attempt has recently been made to silence the Negro press by dubbing it 'radical' or destructively intemperate'."**

The Urban League feels it to be the duty and responsibility of Negro leadership to undermine and destroy the causes of the Negro people's lingering mistrust and resentment.

". . . Wartime challenges call for acceptance of Negroes in the operation of civilian defense programs and guidance of Negroes in wise saving and investment of the full pay envelopes which many are holding for the first time in a decade—or in their lives," says the report. **which might have added that there is no better investment than United States War Bonds against fascism.**

MAY 11 1943

The National Urban League considers itself to be among the agencies destined this year to help the Negro people still further to achieve their liberation through the destruction of fascism.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

## Urban League Urges Sustained Protests

FEB 6 1943

The National Urban League this week urged its local branches and Negro and white leaders to continue "for many weeks" their protests against cancellation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee's hearings on racial discrimination in the railway industry. The League pointed out that Washington officials are more impressed by a steady stream of mail and telegrams written by protesting citizens than they are by a flood of correspondence that rises up at a given moment and then subsides.

## Negroes Show Some Gains in Year

maladjustments between Negroes and whites.

America in wartime has made long strides still exist.

toward inter-racial co-operation and under- Indifference among white employers to

standing, with Negroes assuming their ward the desire of the Negro to use his skill

rights and responsibilities in a democracy to and strength in the war effort, and

an ever greater extent, the annual report of among Negroes toward their responsibility,

the National Urban League, just released, to develop their skills for war work were

reveals. cited by Granger as stumbling blocks still

APR 26 1943

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of to be overcome. APR 26 1943

the League, pointed out that this is one Granger noted that there is still racial

result of the part American Negroes are discrimination in many war plants.

playing in the armed forces and in the

civilian war effort.

Granger warned however, that many

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
JUL 25 1943

# Urban League Bulletin

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

Two young women of Atlanta have made fine records in the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps, according to information received recently. Second Officer Sarah Elizabeth Murphy, of 749 Fair street, S. W., former Atlanta school teacher and newspaperwoman, has been assigned to duty as company commander of Negro WAACS at Camp Atterbury, Ind. She had been a company commander at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Second Officer Murphy, whose rank in the corps in the equivalent of first lieutenant in the Army, was one of the 36 Negro members of the first officer candidate class at Fort Des Moines. She was graduated from Officer Candidate school and commissioned as a third officer, the WAAC equivalent of second lieutenant in the Army, on August 29. In less than four months after her graduation from Officer Candidate School, she was promoted to second officer.

Third Officer Thelma Edwards, of 696 Parson street, was one of seven Negro members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who recently were graduated from Officer Candidate School at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Her rank is the WAAC equivalent of second lieutenant in the Army.

After receiving basic training in the Motor Transport school at Fort Des Moines, Third Officer Edwards was sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where she was assistant dispatcher and a truck driver for the Motor Corps. At Fort Huachuca, she earned the rating of technician fifth grade, which is the WAAC equivalent of corporal technician in the Army.

Before joining the WAAC, Third Officer Edwards was a teacher in the Crogman Elementary school.

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The Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, through it colored branch, Dean E. C. Mitchell, president, has announced the awards given in the eighth tuberculosis essay contest, sponsored by the local and state tuberculosis associations. The Atlanta contest was part of the state-wide program leading up to participation in the national tuberculosis essay contest.

This educational project is promoted by the Committee on Negro Co-operation of the National Tuberculosis Association. Negro high schools and colleges are eligible for participation. A total of 5,577 essays were written by students from the 11 high schools and five colleges in Atlanta and Decatur and DeKalb and Fulton counties. This was 77 per cent of the enrolled students.

The awards given by the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association are based on participation, and go to the high schools, the greatest number of whose students study and write essays. An outstanding feature of this year's project was the fact that seven out of 11 high schools had 100 per cent participation. The awards in the local contest were as follows:

First Prize--Avondale High, DeKalb county; Booker T. Washington High, Atlanta; Chamblee Junior High, DeKalb county; Fairburn Junior High, Fulton county; Herring Street High, Decatur, Ga.; Lithonia High, DeKalb county, and Stone Mountain High, DeKalb county.

Second Prize—East Point Junior High, Fulton county.

Third Prize—David T. Howard Junior High school, Atlanta.

The three best papers from each high school and college are entered in the state contest to compete for state and national awards. The Georgia Tuberculosis Association states that a total of over 8,000 essays were written throughout Georgia. The winning essays in the local contest have been judged by the state committee, and the three best papers have been forwarded to the national association for nation-wide competition.

The Georgia association has announced that Atlanta colleges are again most fortunate in winning recognition. The Atlanta awards were as follows:

First Prize—Dora Lee Kennedy, Spelman College.

Second Prize—Robert Murphy, Morris Brown College.

Honorable Mention—Gloria McLean, Morris Brown College; Wade Ramsey, Morris Brown College.

In the high school group, Avondale High school, in addition to tying for first place in the local contest, won honorable mention in the state judging.

Other state awards given were as follows:

First Prize — Velma Graham, Cuyler Junior High school, Savannah.

Second Prize—Helen Ross, Tenth Street High school, West Point.

Third Prize—Lula Q. Williams, Stillmore Junior High, Stillmore.

Honorable Mention — Mildred Dunbar, Haven Home Junior High, Savannah; Alyce Gertrude King, Hubbard Training school, Forsyth; Thelma Garrett, Academy Immaculate Conception, Augusta; Lola L. Crawford, Haines Institute, Augusta.

# Urban League Bulletin

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

Dr. W. A. Mason, A. A. surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, who has recently been attached to the city health department to aid in the program of health education, has been showing a professional film on the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis to interested audiences. This film brings home vividly the manifestation and treatment of the disease.

Among the groups fortunate enough to see the film were the Baptist Ministers Alliance, the Atlanta Life Insurance Company's home office staff, a selected group of social service workers, a group of high school seniors at the Y. M. C. A., a group of Atlanta University faculty members and senior students and the Medical Association.

The film was well received and will be shown on the twenty-seventh at the State Nurses' Association and the Army Administration school on the evening of the twenty-seventh.

Dr. Mason is working closely with the Atlanta Urban League in its health institute and is in charge of the courses being taught at the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday and Friday nights. He formerly taught syphilology at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

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**Widenhouse to Speak.**

The Rev. Phillip M. Widenhouse, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Atlanta, will be the speaker at the meeting for men at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. at 5 p. m. today.

Widenhouse is a young man vitally interested in the welfare of the community and is well qualified to discuss his subject.

Special music will be presented.

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**Testimonial Banquet.**

The testimonial banquet tendered Jesse O. Thomas by the "27 Club" on the eve of his departure for Washington, D. C., where he will assume his new duties as assistant to the director of domestic relations for the American Red Cross was impressive.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, of Morehouse College, was master of ceremonies. Music for the occasion was furnished by Linton Berrien and the Morehouse quartet.

Successive speakers were lavish in their praise of Thomas who, after his arrival in Atlanta in 1920, founded the Atlanta Urban League, the 27 Club and the Atlanta School of Social Work, and otherwise distinguished himself in the civic and social life of the Gate City.

**Hail Honoree.**

The Rev. John C. Wright, of the First Congregational church, a former teacher of Thomas at Tuskegee Institute, hailed the honoree as a great churchman who freely gives his time, money and strength to religious service. The next speaker, E. M. Martin, executive of the Atlanta Life Insurance company, extolled Thomas as a neighbor. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, hailed the guest of honor as a distinguished social worker who is highly regarded not only in the United States but in foreign countries as well. Cora Finley, public school principal, stressed Thomas' success as a civic leader, particularly in the area of race relations. T. W. Holmes spoke briefly concerning Thomas' contributions as founder, officer and member of the 27 Club

Dr. Mays read many congratulatory messages from Thomas' out-of-town friends who found it impossible to attend the banquet. An unusually large number of appreciative letters came from the U. S. treasury where Thomas has been employed since 1941 as an administrator in the interracial section of war savings staff.

Thomas was presented a desk set by Professor B. T. Harvey in behalf of the 27 Club at the close of the banquet. His wife was presented a basket of flowers by Irene Harris, of the Y. W. C. A., who made the presentation in behalf of the club.

# Urban League Bulletin

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Health Class No. 2, sponsored by the city which presents many critical social problems.

the public health service and the neighborhood department of the Urban League, which was held Monday night at Mt. Sinai Baptist church, 177 Butler street, N. E., was well attended. The class was taught by Dr. W. A. Mason, surgeon of the United States Public Health Service.

The next class will be held June 17 at 8 p. m., at the same church. Music will be furnished by choir No. 1 of Mt. Sinai Baptist church. "Come and learn how to protect yourself and your family" is the message being sent by Ethel Crane, neighborhood secretary, of the Atlanta Urban League. With the addition of the neighborhood secretary to the staff, the League resumes a program for community improvement in a selected area of one of 23 planned by the Girl Re-

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Cities represented in this confer-
ence are: Birmingham, Macon,
Montgomery and Leeds, Ala.; Miami, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Fla.; Atlanta; Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Memphis, Tennessee.

## Social Worker Named To Urban League Post

COLUMBUS, Ohio—William W. Layton was named industrial secretary this week, to take over direction of the newly created Industrial department of the Columbus Urban league.

Layton has had considerable experience as an interviewer in several Southern and Eastern States. He was also field worker and interviewer for the American Youth commission. He is a graduate of Lincoln university, Pa., and did his graduate work in sociology at Fisk university. Mrs. Layton, and the two children, Andree and Mary Janet, accompanied him to Columbus.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
June 2, 1943

# Urban League Bulletin

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The Talisman Rose Garden Club is sponsoring a War-Winning Garden project, for colored women's organizations of greater Atlanta. The purpose of this project is to co-operate with women's organizations in encouraging their members to make full useof victory gardens that they may grow on limited space, and to help build up a demand for information in regard to growing vegetables, the superior nutritional value of fresh vegetables and the value and methods of canning at home.

Special information on growing victory gardens will be furnished by Professor B. F. Bullock, of the department of rural education of Atlanta University, and Professor B. L. Colbert, of the Booker T. Washington high school.

Sears' Farmers' Market is offering cash prizes as follows:

First prize, $50.00.
Second prize, $30.00.
Third prize, $20.00.
Fourth prize, $15.00.
Fifth through 10th prizes (each) $6.00.

Following rules for awards in this project are:

1. Vegetables must be grown in victory gardens, by or under the immediate supervision of the members of organizations that participate. These gardens may be any size, or the vegetables may be grown in flower gardens or even in tubs or boxes.

2. These members must personally can and donate to their organizations at least one glass jar of tomatoes, or other vegetable, or a mixture of three vegetables. (Second-hand glass jars, any size, may be used).

3. The organizations, at a time named by them, will assemble all of these donations and will select six best appearing jars of each of the above types, and during the week of September 1, will deliver the 18 jars to the Talisman Rose Garden Club for display, final judging and award. A number to identify the organization and the person doing the canning must appear on each jar. Only two jars put up by the same person may appear in the final display, and these two jars must not contain the same thing. (This means that at least nine different persons must have jars in the final display). The greater the number of jars donated to the organization, the greater their chances of getting a cash award. The jars exhibited in the final display will be given to Grady Hospital Auxiliary. The others become the property of the various organizations participating in the final display.

The Talisman Rose Garden Club is urging canning parties to register with them at once for "learning to can by canning" at the Booker T. Washington high school. They may use their own vegetables and jars.

Urban Executive

BENJAMIN J. BELL, Jr., who holds a master of social work degree from the Atlanta University school of social work has recently been appointed executive secretary of the Community Welfare League, a branch of the National Urban League, Memphis, Tenn.

# Urban League Bulletin

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By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The eleventh vocational opportunity campaign of the National Urban League observed the week of March 14 will come to a close this morning with Attorney Austin T. Walden, chairman of the board of directors of the Atlanta Urban League, being the principal speaker on the Wings Over Jordan program at 9:30 o'clock. Attorney Walden will speak on "Mobilizing Negro Citizens for Victory and Peace."

A radio program of unusual interest was heard yesterday, when "Heroines in Bronze" was presented. The script was written by Ann Tanneyhill, secretary of the National Urban League's Bureau of Guidance and Placement, who was in charge of arrangements for the broadcast. Canada Lee, star of stage and radio, was the narrator. The dramatic stories of Phillis Wheatley, "Sojourner Truth" and "Harriet Tubman," were portrayed by Actresses Fredi Washington, Mercedes Gilbert and Edna Mae Harris. Included on the program also was Mary McLeod Bethune, noted Negro leader; Addie W. Hunton, who served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France in World War I; Marion Seymour, lieutenant in the Army Nurses' Corps, World War I, and now assistant director of nurses at Freedmen's hospital, and Willa Brown, of Chicago, one of America's leading women aviators. Negro women working in skilled occupations in some of the largest war production plants in the country told about their jobs.

This is the first time in the history of radio that the accomplishments and achievements of Negro women have been heard on the air in story and fact.

# Urban League Bulletin

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Opening of the fourth summer of troop camping for Boy Scouts at Camp Orr was announced yesterday by F. D. Maise, assistant executive of District 10. Many boys are expected to take advantage of this opportunity. The 1943 camping session will open Saturday, July 17.

The camping season, consisting of three weeks, is divided into three periods. Each period will open on Saturday at 4 p. m. and will close the following Saturday at 12 o'clock. The periods are as follows: July 17 to 24, July 24 to July 31, July 31 to August 7.

Only 60 Scouts will be admitted to camp in one period. Camp Orr is well staffed with experienced adults and capable junior leaders. Maise will serve as camp director and business manager. E. Calloway and S. L. Davis will serve as assistant camp directors.

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Hubert M. Jackson, graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has been appointed assistant field director of the American Red Cross to serve soldiers in various capacities overseas. His duties include helping soldiers solve personal problems, getting news of emergencies to and from the United States, loaning money in emergencies, obtaining emergency furloughs and working with Special Service officers in planning and conducting recreational programs, when necessary.

Jackson, who is also a graduate of Lincoln (Pennsylvania) University, and a member of the American Association of Social Workers and has had much experience in the field of social work.

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The Brooklyn Urban League reports a successful financial campaign among the Negro citizens of the borough of Brooklyn with its drive to raise additional funds for the extension of its industrial department. A two-week campaign with a goal set for $5,000 was overwhelmingly successful, as the final report indicated a return of $7,634.45.

The organization now enters its camp season, registering children to be sent to camp at the league's expense during the summeting months. Last year the Brooklyn Urban League awarded camp scholarships to 491 boys and girls

# Urban League

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The fourth session of the health class directed by Dr. W. A. Mason, A. A. surgeon of the United States Public Health Service and the neighborhood department of the Atlanta Urban League, will be held at Mt. Sinai Baptist church, 177 Butler street, N. E., at 8 p. m. Tuesday. All registered persons are urged to attend. Plans for awarding certificates will be discussed.

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An interesting feature of the Atlanta University summer school chapel hour on last Wednesday morning was the program welcoming Prof. Alfonso Elder, dean of the North Carolina State College for Negroes and newly appointed head of the department of education at Atlanta University, with President Rufus E. Clement presiding. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, conducted the devotional exercises, and Dr. H. C. Hamilton, professor of education in Morehouse College and acting head of the department of education in Atlanta University in 1942-43, extended greetings in behalf of the associated faculties in education in the Atlanta University System.

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R. L. Cousins, director of the division of Negro education, spoke in behalf of the Georgia state office of education. Prof. Elder, who is the director of the principals' workshop in Atlanta University summer school, responded, expressing appreciation to the participants and friends.

The newly appointed head is a native of this state and is the son of a noted Georgia educator. Prof. Elder has had extensive training and much experience in the field of education, having served in several of the largest schools in the south.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# Urban League Council Adjusts Problems In Delaware War Plants

Negro workers in Wilmington, Delaware war industries were assured of more jobs and better working conditions as a result of a joint campaign launched several months ago by the Wilmington Service Council of the National Urban League and the Wilmington branch of the NAACP. Dr. Francis T. Jamison, chairman of the Service Council, reported to the National Urban League that Isaac Thornton, well known Wilmington business man, had been appointed to the personnel staff of the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation with instructions to "employ every capable Negro worker he could find." Mr. Thornton had served as coordinator of the work done by the joint committee on Labor and Industry and had been active in the investigations coducted by the organizations.

Simultaneously, it was reported that the Dravo Shipbuilding plant had appointed a Negro foreman of tack welders and had employed a considerable number of Negro women production workers including welders. Other difficulties which had arisen in the Dravo yards involving segregation, training, and upgrading of Negro workers were in the process of adjustment, Dr. Jamison reported.

**Action Follows Complaints**

Interest in the problem of Wilmington war workers grew out of frequent complaints made by workers in several shops and statement from other persons who were refused employment because of race. A series of conferences with work-

JUN 5 1943

Recently charters have been issued to Councils in Hartford, Connecticut, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and Middletown, Ohio.

ers, officials of the War Manpower Commission, CIO Unions and representaives of the National Urban League, were arranged by the joint committee. These discussions were followed by meetings with personnel directors, union officials, and the workers, in which the problems were freely and frankly discussed. Dr. Jamison said. As a result, the situation is much improved with indications that Negro workers will be freely employed in any jobs for which they can qualify.

League.

Negroes. They are composed of volunteer members who accept responsibility for attacking specific problems as they arise and who work with the guidance and assistance of the National Urban

41-1943

# Urban League Bulletin

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The National Urban League has published a pamphlet entitled "Interracial Co-operation in Action." This pamphlet outlines the Urban League story. It tells its objectives, program and methods. Since its inception in New York city and in Nashville, Tenn., in 1910 as the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, the Urban League movement has grown into a national organization supplemented by and co-operating with affiliated local leagues in 47 cities and industrial centers throughout the nation. "Not Alms But Opportunity" is written on the corporate seal of the National Urban League.

William H. Baldwin, president of the League in New York city, has the following to say in the foreword:

"The Urban League neither claims nor seeks a monopoly in the promotion of interracial understanding and adjustment. It is only one of several programs now functioning at either the national or the community level. It is unique, however, in being organized for professional social service as well as social action. Its approach to the subject and its record of performance since 1910 give the Urban League an insight and a national recognition which public-spirited citizens now shocked and bewildered by recent developments may want to share."

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The Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Irene Harris, executive secretary, and P. M. Craft, industrial secretary, held its setting up conference on old Clark University campus last Sunday afternoon.

Resumes of the programs of the Y. W. C. A. clubs were given. Some of the activities of the Nonpareil Club, reported by Winifred Bethel, were: Beauty Clinic, sponsored by Alice Davies; A Charm School, presenting as speakers Phoebe Burney.

The achievements of the work of the Business and Professional Club were outlined by Mildred Thornton. Among these were discussions on Health and Social Disease, by Dr. William A. Mason, U. S. Public Health Service; Income Tax, by Professor J. B. Blayton.

New York Times

## FEAR RACE TENSION WHEN PEACE COMES

SEP 30 1943

### Sociologists Tell National Urban League to 'Watch Out for Shrinking Economy'

New York, N. Y.

### PREPARATION IS ADVISED

### Creation Now of Bodies to Remove Possible Sources of Conflict Is Counseled

By TURNER CATLEDGE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—Delegates to the annual conference of the National Urban League were told today that the race tensions which have developed in the United States during the war may be as nothing when compared to those that are likely to come with peace.

The surest preventive was described as the immediate creation of strong, practical-minded interracial organizations, which should get down to the bed-rock job of removin gevery possible source of conflict wherever whites and Negroes live near each other throughout the country.

The current troubles, which have flared into open conflict and bloodshed in at least five large industrial centers, were said to have their roots in war conditions and in the problems of a rapidly expanding economy.

"But watch out for the first symptoms of a shrinking economy," the Urban Leaguers were warned.

These points were made by expert sociologists who maintain a constant study of the race situation. They were heard by social workers who have undertaken the practical job of teaching Negroes and white people how to get along better in forty-odd thickly populated communities.

The speakers were Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and chairman of Mayor Edward J. Kelly's recently-appointed inter-racial committee for Chicago; Dr. Louis Wirth, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago; Harold A. Lett, executive secretary of the Urban League of Newark, N. J., and Arnold B. Walker, executive secretary of the Division of Negro Welfare of the Community Chest of Cincinnati.

National Urban League

"We are now in a period of expanding economy and dealing with the problems which come with full employment," Dr. Witrh told the Urban League workers, practically all of whom were Negroes. "But watch out for the first symptoms of a shrinking economy. Race tensions today are as nothing compared to what we may expect when the sirens blow and the bells ring and [illegible] comes again."

Mr. Lett said that the Negro alone could not stem the tide of post-war racial difficulties. "We must mobilize all our forces for basic training now for the real fight which will come with peace."

He condemned the "all or nothing" school in both races. Leaders of this line were rushing headlong into "confliet areas," doing more harm than good. He urged the league's constituency in each community to set itself a list of simple objectives—the fewer the better—and not be diverted into every special cause of a racial charactr that came along.

"The average American is not mean. He is not anti-social or cruel. He is, however, afraid of breaking taboos. He is afraid to go outside of the set pattern of his community. We must direct our force toward dissolving those taboos and breaking down those patterns which keep alive the conflict betwen the two great races of this country."

Mr. Embree reported that rapid progress was being made in the organization of an inter-racial movement throughout the country. Statistics kept up to date by The Julius Rosenwald Fund showed that sixty-three inter-racial committees had been set up by Mayors of cities and Governors of States since the Chicago organization was formed by Mayor Kelly last July. Mr. Embree called the race question the "toughest problem before the country today," but underscored what delegates from all parts had reported: that the people generally were perhaps more aware of the problem now than at any time since the Civil War. Whatever tension there had been in Chicago had eased considerably.

Dr. Wirth warned that the enemies of the United States were trying to turn the present conflict into a race war and "some of us, I fear, are falling into that trap."

The Urban League executives, representing forty-seven communities, met in closed session this morning, seeking to evolve more definite and practical steps for meeting one of the present problems and removing thereby some of the cause of today's tensions. This is the problem of fitting the Negro more adequately into war industry.

Taking part were Sara E. Southall, supervisor of employment and service of the International Harvester Company; Clarence Mitchell, associate director of field operations of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee; Ivan L. Willis, director of industrial relations of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation and Walter Hardin, international representative of the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO).

SEP 30 1943

## Practice What You Preach, America Told

### Urban League In Annual Confab In Chicago, Ill.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CHICAGO—(S N S) — Practice what you preach about democracy America, in effect is what President Roosevelt said in a letter to Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, on the occasion of the opening of the 33rd Annual conference of the League, held here Tuesday afternoon. "Victory Through Unit" is the theme of the conference, which continues until Sunday, and for which Mayor Edward J. Kelly has proclaimed this week.

In his letter the President points out that it is "fitting" that the Urban League should impress upon the Nation the fact that Negro and white Americans must cooperate effectively in winning the war, and in developing "harmonious peacetime living" as a foundation of lasting American democracy. "The integrity of our Nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude towards minority groups at home," he declared.

Continuing the Chief Executive said:

"Men of all races—black, brown, white and yellow—fight beside us for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy, for all men. Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

"Ours is a two-fold responsibility. All true Americans must be prepared to protect with life itself the inalienable rights of all men without regard to race, creed or color. All true Americans also must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges.

"The National Urban League has accepted this challenge. Your organization, in welding together in this cause men of good-will of all races in America, contributes to the National unity and the deepening of the concept of democracy."

A "race riot clinic" featured the opening session. Delegates representing the 47 League branches heard Frederick B. Sweet, educational director, United Auto Workers (CIO), and Ira De A. Reid, sociology department, Atlanta University, discuss the underlying causes of the recent wave of racial disorders, and propose approaches to the elimination of the causes.

Mayor Kelly was scheduled to address the public meeting that evening, and other notables were to appear at the week-long sessions of closed and public meetings, concluding with a "Four Freedoms Rally" on Sunday afternoon.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

## RUMORS INTENS RACIAL PROBLEMS

OCT 1

### Leade[illegible] at Chicago Deplore Reports of Military Discrimination Against Negroes

By TURNER CATLEDGE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 — Repor[illegible] and rumors concerning the use being made, or not made, or Negroes in the armed services, and the treatment alleged to be given them at posts and stations in various parts of the country and abroad, were declared today to be contributing a troublesome complication for those dealing with race tensions in the United States.

This was to be gathered from officials and staff members of the National Urban League, who are here from forty-seven large population areas to try to devise additional and more practical means for dealing with a situation which has caused friction in some cities during the past year.

The stories of the Negroes' treatment in the services range from one to the effect that they have been ruled out, as a class, for combat service, to accounts of individual Negro soldiers being discharged from the service and turned back to former employers. One report going the rounds is that a majority of the Negroes inducted into the Army are being held out of combat areas under a plan by which they are also kept in camps in this country so they will not compete with whites in private industry, even though there is a manpower shortage today. Another is that Negro units are being constantly broken up, and kept on the move, through fear of high Army authorities of trouble should they be kept too long in the same place or in set units.

The effect of these stories, striving to narrow the "hoodlum" fringe of Negro boys who are the most pronounced with Negro tempted to join gangs are also the ones who are most easily affected by stories of ill treatment in the Army or Navy. Most om them, to certain furthermore, may soon be called to the colors themselves. "We've got a hard nut to crack with the "better- [illegible] the with those stories," said Earl B. Dickerson, leader of the Chicago league and others are trying to wipe out. They are to be the most practical, according to league officials, with the "hoodlum" youth, which responsible Negro leaders are trying to whether factual or fanciful, is said to be giving them behavior" campaign by which they are also kept

Leader's Plans Hampered

Dickerson, president of the Chicago Urban League, himself a Negro.

"Let one of those stories be told in a pool room or a night spot on the South Side, within the moment the whole place is roaring with loud talk, expressions of resentment and downright threats and disorder.

"We in Chicago have been trying devoutly these last few months to convince these boys—who are a decided minority of our youth—that they should behave themselves, that they are bringing nothing but trouble to themselves and their families by doing otherwise. But they resent these stories and they are not critical enough to sift the true from the false."

**Placards on the South Side**

Under the Chicago "Better-Behavior" campaign, Urban League workers have set out to plaster the many gathering places on the South Side with placards, exhorting Negroes to watch their conduct.

One, which has been printed in large numbers for display in public places near new war plants, read in part:

"You are in Chicago now! You are free to live and act like other people. Have respect for yourselves and for others."

League executives from several other cities were somewhat critical at their closed meeting today of the "Better-Behavior" drive, however. Some of them insisted that the placards constituted an accusation to all Negro boys of being loud and uncouth, when only a minority could be so accused. The feeling was also expressed that they did not get down to the roots of the problem, namely, of getting Negroes to accept more responsibility along with the things they are demanding of life.

Commenting further on the behavior drive, Mr. Dickerson conceded that it apparently was not reaching deep enough.

Col. Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant in the Selective Service System, told the league workers this afternoon that they could kuickly run down and, if necessary, correct any of the specific abuses reported.

## Benton Mapp Goes To Columbus Urban League

Guardian
Boston, Mass
SEP 1 1943

COLUMBUS, Ohio,—N. B. Allen, Executive Secretary of The Columbus Urban League, announces the appointment as of Sept. 1 of Alexander B. Mapp, Boston, Director of the Youth Department of the Columbus Urban League. The program will include the work of the Colored Big Sisters and Colored Big Brothers.

Mr. Mapp comes to Columbus with a wide range of experience in the Youth Field, having spent fifteen years with the Boy Scouts of America, as Scouter Assistant Scoutmaster, Scoutmaster, and Merit Badge Counselor; Instructor in Arts and Crafts and Assistant Gym Instructor at the Robert Gould Shaw Settlement House, Boston; Gymnasium Instructor at the Avon High School, Avon Mass.; Vocational Consultant National Youth Administration Boston - Cambridge; Personnel Manager at the N. Y. A. Training Center, New Bedford; Vocational Consultant, Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation, Boston and Director of Boy's Work, St. Mark Social Center, Roxbury.

Mr. Mapp is a graduate of Boston University, School of Education, and took special courses in Landscape and Craft Work at Massachusetts Art School Boston. Mr. Mapp is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Mrs. Mapp will join her husband within the next few weeks with their son. Alexander B.

# President Roosevelt's Letter To Urban League

The following letter was read at the opening session of the annual conference of the Urban League held at Chicago this week:

Argus
St. Louis, Mo

"THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OCT 1 - 1943

My dear Mr. Granger:

I am gratified to extend greetings to the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes on the occasion of its annual conference in Chicago. I note with approval that the Governor of Illinois and the Mayor of Chicago — in keeping with the theme of your meetings — have issued proclamations designating your conference period as "Victory Through Unity Week."

It is fitting that the National Urban League should seek to impress upon our Nation the fact that Negro and white Americans must cooperate effectively in winning the war, and in developing harmonious peacetime living as a foundation of lasting American democracy. The integrity of our Nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude towards minority groups at home.

Men of all races — black, brown, white and yellow — fight beside us for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men. Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

OCT 1943

Ours is a two-fold responsibility. All true Americans must be prepared to protect with life itself the inalienable rights of all men without regard to race, creed or color. All true Americans also must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic prvileges.

The National Urban League has accepted this challenge. Your organization, in welding together in this cause men of good will of all races in America, contributes to the national unity and the deepening of the concept democracy.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt."

# Urban League Head Says Negro Should Be Present

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUL 24 1943

WASHINGTON, July 22—(ANP)—Lester B. Granger has again struck out at the "white cabinet," this time calling names. In an unusual statement to the Associated Negro Press, the executive secretary of the National Urban league, for the second time in six months, lashed out over the week-end at the "little group of men here in the capital who take upon themselves the responsibility of advising on the handling of Negro problems without the help of Negroes themselves.

**POINTS FINGER**

Granger did not presume that he was giving a complete list when he pointed the finger at the following individuals:

Victor Rotnem, chief of the Civil Rights section, Department of Justice.

Miss Eleanor Bontecou, also of the Department of Justice, and said to be a ghost writer for the speeches made by Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle. She is former dean of women at Bryn Mawr college Pennsylvania.

Milton Starr, assistant chief of the stockpile division, War Production Board, formerly with the Office of War Information, and currently an owner of a chain of "second rate" movie houses playing "third rate pictures," and catering to Negroes in the South.

Malcom Ross, assistant to the chairman of the Fair Employment Practices committee.

William Leland, senior employment specialist in the labor utilization division, War Department.

**THEIR ABILITY, NOT AN ISSUE**

"It is not especially important whether the members of this latest group are competent or not to plan for the welfare of Negroes," Granger warned. "To be sure, Mr. Starr's activities in OWI are apt to make any thoughtful Negro hesitate before entrusting the future of the race to the soundness of his opinions.

"But the important point about this whole business is the star-chamber nature of the proceedings. The Government of the United States belongs to all the people. Public servants are the servants of Negro as well as white citizens.

**NEGRO REPRESENTATION**

"Somewhere in the United States, from 13 million Negro citizens, the President and members of his cabinet should be able to find thoughtful, honest and experienced Negro leadership to help the Government devise a plan of action that will not only meet present emergency situations, but will also set our American democracy back on the road toward interracial understanding and equality of opportunity."

Last February, Granger used the background of the capital itself to denounce the growing influence of a "white cabinet," and called for a revitalizing of the "black cabinet," to perform the service it did in years gone by. At that time he cited Starr, then a consultant on minority problems in the OWI, as a particular obstruction. Other voices joined the protests, and shortly thereafter, Starr was fired by the Government agency.

**DIFFICULT TO REACH**

For months, Granger said, representative Negroes have sought unsuccessfully to reach the President to discuss this "serious problem" of public morale. "This silence and apparent lack of action on the part of the White House has been unfortunate," he added, for it has "encouraged the rise of back-door cliques, each with its own plan 'solving the race problem,' and all together able to frustrate the attempts of responsible Negro leadership to develop cooperation with their government."

The Urban league executive clearly intimated that efforts are currently afoot to reshape the membership of this "white cabinet" and to improve its scope and effectiveness. He admitted that he had personal knowledge that a group of this sort "had been functioning since Pearl Harbor."

41-1943

National Urban League

# Urban League Blasts Tribune For Smear, Censorship Charge

## Chicago Anti-Roosevelt Newspaper Accused of Misquoting Granger

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Irked by the manner in which the Chicago Tribune carried articles on the 33rd annual National Urban League conference in Chicago last week, the league issued an official statement Friday categorically denying that Lester Granger, executive secretary, in a purported interview blamed the Communists for the Detroit riot or that "two press agents, both Democrats, have been censoring all speeches before release to the press for publication."

The Tribune, rabidly isolationist and violently anti-Communist and anti-Roosevelt, in a news article appearing Thursday asserted Mr. Granger told a Tribune reporter in an interview that an Urban League investigation of the Detroit riot had disclosed Communist agitation among both Negroes and whites had caused the racial trouble.

**BALDWIN NAMED**

In the Friday article, the Tribune named William H. Baldwin, white, national president of the Urban league, and Ernest Johnson, chief Washington correspondent for the Association Negro Press who was on leave to serve as public relations director for the conference, as "the two press agents, both Democrats," who "censored" the speeches. The article charged that Baldwin has barred reporters from two-thirds of the conference meetings" and that "such few speeches as Baldwin has allowed to be made public first have been rewritten by Johnson and the press has been handed his version."

The official Urban League statement repudiating these charges said:

"Publication by the Chicago Tribune of deliberate distortions and mis quotations in reporting our conference to their national dissemination over the wires of a news syndicate. We therefore feel that we must specify the most important of these misinterpretations and deny them categorically.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## Race Issues Topic of Chi. Conference

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Problems of racial conflict including the recent Detroit riot were under the scrutiny today of a special "race riot clinic" at the 33rd annual conference of the National Urban League in Chicago.

More than 800 delegates from 48 branches attended the sessions. Among the labor leaders leading the discussions was Frederick B. Sweet of Detroit, representing the United Automobile Workers.

The keynote of the conference was sounded by President Roosevelt who, in a letter to Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league, declared:

"Men of all races, black, brown, white and yellow, fight beside us for freedom. We can not stand before the world as champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principle of democracy for all men.

"Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

"Our is a two-fold responsibility. All true Americans must be prepared to protect with life itself the inalienable rights of all men without regard to race, creed or color. All true Americans must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges."

## Urban League Bulletin

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
November

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

"The People's College," under the directorship of Dr. Ira De A. Reid and promoted by Atlanta University, will begin its third session tomorrow night. It will continue for 12 weeks. The purpose of the college is to prepare men and women, regardless of age or education, to understand current events, to secure better jobs and to keep alive intellectually. No specific training is required. The People's College teaches things you want to learn at hours to suit your convenience.

The following courses will be taught:

Under Reading, Writing and Arithmetic the following will be discussed: Books and Authors, Business Mathematics, How to Read Copy and Proof, How to Read a Newspaper, Language in Everyday Life, Logic and Pre-Induction Training.

The Home and Family course will discuss clothing problems, feeding the family in wartimes, home decoration and furnishing, how and what to buy and how to fix it. Handicrafts, how to preside at meetings, painting, public speaking, radio workshop and social work for volunteers will be taught in the Leisure course.

Under Personal Problems will be taught conversation, manners and etiquet, discovering your personality, marriage and parenthood and your health and how to guard it.

Your Jobs will take up building management and maintenance, conducting choirs and chorus groups, dentists' assistants, financial record keeping, printing, salesmanship, secretarial practice and office management, and showcard lettering and writing.

The General Course will include Africa, Yesterday and Today, Everyday Law, The World at War, Labor Unions in the United States, Race, War and Postwar Problems, The Negro, Russian Language and Culture and The Ten Commandments.

Persons interested may register for courses at the Atlanta University library exhibition room (Chestnut at Greensferry, S. W.) or at the Auburn avenue branch public library (333 Auburn avenue, N. E.) from 10 a. m.-4 p. m. and 7 p. m.-9 p. m.

Atlantans should take advantage of this opportunity to prepare themselves for better jobs and keep abreast with the times.

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Robert Murphy, student at Morris Brown College, has been awarded the first prize of $50 offered to college students in the 1943 Negro essay contest, which was sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated associations throughout the country, according to an announcement made recently by Dr. Paul P. McCain, Sanatorium, N. C., chairman of the committee on Negro program of the national association.

The first prize of $50 for high school students was given to the 12-B grade of Beach-Cuyler High school, Savannah, Ga.

The contest is held annually by the tuberculosis associations as a health education measure to interest students in the antituberculosis campaign and to insure their gaining a sound knowledge of the disease and of the methods of prevention and control. The death rate among Negroes in the United States is approximately three and a half times the rate among whites.

The subjects for high school students were:

"A Radio Talk on Tuberculosis," "Write It and Speak It"; a letter to a friend who has just been diagnosed as tuberculous, "What I Told Her," and a "Tuberculosis Day Program."

The subjects assigned to the college students were:

"The Responsibility of the Family, the School and the Community in the Control of Tuberculosis," "How Can I in My Future Profession Help to Control Tuberculosis?" and "What the War Has Taught Us About Tuberculosis."

In the near future a special presentation ceremony will be held at Morris Brown College to bestow the awarded and to present plaque, given in honor of this award, to the college.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
October 31, 1943

## Negro League Studies Stri

In an effort to bring peace into the laundry industry of Atlanta, the industrial committee of the Atlanta Urban League, Negro civic organization, has made a study of the situation and, as a result, has made recommendations which it hopes may aid in solving the problem of the present long-drawn-out strike of the Gold Shield Laundry workers.

J. R. Henderson, chairman of the industrial committee, has sent copies of the report to Sam R. Greenblatt, president of Atlanta Laundries, Inc., and to E. L. Abercrombie, representative of the the laundry workers' union.

The laundry strike has now lasted more than 22 days. According to the report of the Urban League, this represents a loss of $4,000 in wages for each day of the strike. Despite all efforts at conciliation, the committee reports that 1,200 workers are still idle.

**League Is Concerned.**

The majority of the workers on strike are Negroes and the Urban League notes its concern, not only at the inconvenience to the public, but at the money loss both to rkers and to management.

In order to resolve this condition, the report of the industrial committee urges both management and workers to agree upon some method of getting together and coming to an agreement of preliminary matters. That, according to the committee, would clear the way for a final agreement upon the points at issue in the strike.

To that end, the committee urges that the regional office of the National War Labor Board be invited to take a hand in the situation. At the same time, the committees notes that the 'sound and tested going rates for laundry workers in this area of the south are low wages, which, according to the War Labor Board, are "substandard wages."

The report continues:

"This much may be concluded about wages and prices in the Atlanta laundry industry: either the laundry industry does not charge as high a price as other cities of its size and class which pay higher wages to its workers, and, therefore, cannot pay higher wages, or, that the laundries concerned charge relatively the same prices and pay lower wages; that, either the workers are asking too much for their services, or, that they are already being overpaid. Between the dilemma of these conclusions rests the basis for settlement.

"We believe that the wages paid workers in the south are substandard, and that in many instances they have contributed to the region's deficit economy of cheap

negotiations on wages and
unions agree to abide by such
relationships upon a com-other patterns and principle of
wage of basic 40 cents an management and worker relation-
which will be applied the ships as have guided them in the
g principle" of increases period immediately prior to their
r workers. This plan will severance."

**Concluding Statement.**

In conclusion, the committee
the establishment of fur- working relat
tra-plant inequalities and promise wage
in decreasing such dis-says:
tory differentials as now "We believe that the War La-
bor Board can aid management,
labor and the public in this dis-
pute. It is not ours to decide
hat pending and during
r workers. This plan will
g principle" of increases
unions agree to resume
negotiations and during
genteel poverty. We know that
during these times especially it is
impossible to maintain decent or
comfortable living on wages now
averaging 25 cents and less on the
hour. Can not Atlanta set a higher
premium upon the value of its la-
bor? If a minimum of 50 cents an
hour is regarded as basic for
American workers, can we not
seek to approach that level?"

**Proposals Are Made.**

In calling attention to the de-
prices and the
dries and
wages
cheap living
and not-so-
of both
management
tion for a solution to the dead-
lock, the committee makes the fol-
lowing proposals:

"1. That the Gold Shield Laun-
dries and the International Laun-
dry Workers' Union jointly make
application to Region for other
wage differentials as now exist;

"2. That pending the establish-
ment of fur- working relat
tra-plant inequalities and promise wage
in decreasing such dis-says:
tory differentials as now "We believe that the War La-
bor Board can aid management,
labor and the public in this dis-
pute. It is not ours to decide

whether or not the laundries can pay higher wages to the workers. We do know that the wages are pitiably low. If, however, both sides are willing to make concessions in their demands and will agree upon an interim wage of 40 cents an hour while voluntarily submitting their case to the War Labor Board, they will be rendering a distinct service to the community."

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
November 21, 1943

# Urban League Bulletin

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

According to an announcement made by Secretary Frank Knox, more than 74,000 Negroes are now serving in the U. S. Navy. Approximately 7,100 of these Negro recruits are members of the "Seabees," construction battalions organized within the Bureau of Yards and Docks to build advance bases wherever needed and fight whenever the occasion requires it.

It was stated that 6,000 Negro enlisted men are now serving at 12 naval ordnance stations. These men have been detailed to duty at ordnance stations since August 1942 and have been organized since May 1943 in navy ordanance battalions. A special quota of the complements is being ordered to serve at advance bases in combat areas. These will be replaced at continental stations in the United States by new recruits as they become available.

The type of work being performed by men of the Negro ordnance battalions ranges from manual labor to hazardous and skillful work on ammunition. Special duties performed by these men include preparation of ammunition components prior to lading and filling operations; actual ammunition filling and assembling, handling and storage of inert and loaded ammunition, handling and storage of bulk ammunition components, including high explosive elements, yeoman (clerical) work in connection with ammunition records, loading and unloading from and on board ships and lighters directly serving the fleet and directing the work of others engaged in such activities.

The Wisconsin State Journal, a newspaper published by white journalists, has published a sketch of the life of Hilton Hanna, a Bahaman. Hanna will be remembered as a reporter of the Atlanta Daily World.

He went to Tuskegee Institute, where he took printing and later received his B. A. at Talladega college. He enrolled in the University of Wisconsin journalism school in 1934 after getting his citizenship papers. He became a member of the university debating team and was the first Negro elected to Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary forensics fraternity.

Hanna helped finance a trip to Europe in 1936 by making a speaking tour of schools and clubs in the state. He and 11 other graduate students, teachers and social workers toured England, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, Russia and Poland.

Earlier he had become connected with the school for workers in industry and taught parliamentary law, public speaking and script writing. He had classes outside Madison. He remained with the school when its winter program was taken over by state board of vocational and adult education and has been working under the auspices of the board or for it since 1939.

He is now a radio script writer and public relations man for the board, working on the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Hanna is in charge of the health club of the Madison Y. M. C. A. He is also secretary of the Madison branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

## Group to Study Racial Problems

SEP 2 1943

The elimination of racial conflict and betterment of the status of the Negro worker in war industries will be the main business of the National Urban League's annual conference, scheduled for Sept. 28 through Oct. 3, in Chicago, it was announced today by William H. Baldwin, national president.

Mr. Baldwin said that the recent racial clashes in New York, Detroit and elsewhere had intensified the social problems which are the league's main concern. This year's conference, he said, would "explore the techniques and methods which have been successfully employed in dealing with these problems."

According to Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, the conference will include public rallies and discussion meetings.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
November 14, 1943

# Urban League Bulletin

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

The National Urban League has taken another important step to assure war and postwar stabilization of the employment of Negroes. Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league, points out that adequate employment after the war is the number one problem confronting the Negroes of the country today.

The organization has set up an industrial laboratory in which the experiences of hundreds of war industries now employing Negroes will be analyzed. An extensive program of education is being developed and the co-operation of management, labor and government is being sought. Julius A. Thomas, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, is in charge of the expanded program.

Two field secretaries recently have been added to the national staff for the purpose of developing the field work. One of these, Reginald A. Johnson, has been connected actively with the National Urban League since 1930. The other, Alphonse Heningburg, has done his work in personnel and educational administration. All of the 48 affiliates of the league, located in as many cities, are actively participating in the expanded program.

More than 300 industrial plants have agreed to co-operate with the league in an intensive study of the performance of Negro workers. Analyses are made of this information as well as of the attitudes expressed by management. Thus, a basis is formed for providing industrialists with a sympathetic interpretation of the manpower resources available among Negroes.

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The seventh district of the Omega; Psi Phi fraternity met here the 6th and 7th. Business sessions were held Saturday in the Administration building of Clark College.

A panel discussion was held Sunday at the Provident Baptist church. The subject was "The Negro in Business in the Postwar Period." Emmer Martin Lancaster, of U. S. Department of Commerce; James P. Taylor, from the Regional Office of Price Administration, Raleigh, N. C., and J. B. Blayton, certified public accountant were the speakers.

Achievement scrolls were awarded to Atlanta's outstanding Omega men in the city and the district and to the outstanding chapter in the district.

## RACE AMITY PLAN VOTED AT PARLEY

New York, N. Y.

### Chicago Meeting Asks Whites to Curb Intolerance, Negroes to Be Self-Disciplined

New York Times

OCT 2 1943

BY TURNER CATLEDGE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—A call upon the white people of the country further to banish intolerant practices which are a constant source of irritation and provocation to the Negro population and upon the Negroes to accept self-discipline as one of their own contributions toward dissolving current tensions was the basis of a fifteen-point blueprint interracial amity program adopted here today by the operating staff of the National Urban League.

Although the National Urban League is interracial in its formal organization, the executive directorship out in the field is composed almost entirely of Negroes. And these, representing forty-seven heavily populated communities from Coast to Coast accepted the responsibility today for mapping and carrying out among Negroes "a sustained campaign of education in work habits, public behavior, neighborhood relationships and urbane living," which they said, in a group of resolutions, was "a pressing need of the moment which must be made by thoughtful and courageous Negro leadership."

The Negro leaders urged that Governors of States and Mayors of cities take immediate steps to promote interracial cooperation "by clearing away barriers that now stand in the way of mutual understanding and respect between the races." They accepted for themselves and urged upon their white neighbors the task of helping to integrate the Negro into the new communities into which he was now moving.

**Segregation Is Opposed**

They called for opposition on all sides to the spread of segregation and recommended that practical means be taken, community by community," to remove this cause of resentment on the part of the Negro."

"It is the pattern of living which the Southern enlightened leadership has found to be socially harmful and practically unworkable," said the league workers.

All of these proposals, pledges and recommendations were contained in the "findings" as drawn up by a committee of nine, headed by John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis. They followed four days of meetings of the national league officers, and the field operating staff. The proposals were intended to constitute the working pattern for the league units throughout the country for the next year, and were adopted solely by the Negro workers. The national officials, including William H. Baldwin, of New York, president, had no vote.

In a special resolution, proposed from the floor the proper authorities were urged to change the present segregation practices in the Army and Navy, and in one of the combined the Police Departments throughout the country were asked "to reorganize their policies and practices in accordance with the requirements of democratic government."

A proposal from the floor that specific recommendations be included for the employment of more Negro policemen in the large cities met immediate and insistent opposition. It was criticized as possibly being more provocative of harm than good, and was not adopted.

In still another special resolution, the league workers charged The Chicago Daily Tribune with "deliberate distortions and misquotations" in reporting their conference.

**Social Measures Stressed**

They referred to the alleged misquotation of the Urban League official to the effect that the eDtroit riots had been inspired by Communists, and to another story, appearing today, in which The Tribune stated that reports of the conference had been "censored" by Democratic party sources. The latter story evidently referred to the closed morning meetings in which the league executives, to quote one of them, "took their hair down" on the seriousness of, and the factors involved in, the inter-racial problem in their cities.

Other findings of the conferees related to more direct social measures such as those devoted to attaining better housing, health and child care for Negroes, and the matter of protecting Negroes in their new-found jobs.

"Industrial management, organized labor and Government share a common responsibility for protecting Negro workers against undue hardship in the release of workers from their present war-time jobs," said the league officials. "Without waiting for the end of the war leadership in each of these fields should begin immediately and in cooperation with Negro leaders, to discuss questions of seniority, transfer of workers in plant conversion, retraining of workers for peace-time jobs, and elimination of the remaining restrictions against Negro membership in trade unions."

The findings were singularly free of provocative statements, and they recommended that the reforms which they proposed be accomplished with a minimum of legislation.

Washington Tribune
OCT 9 1943

## Two Awarded Urban League Fellowships

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Urban League for Social Service announced this week the 1943 winners of its annual fellowship awards for professional study in the field of social work. The recipients of the fellowships are Miss Muriel Sutherland, of Louisville, Ky. Miss Sutherland is a graduate of Radcliffe College, where she received the Municipal League's Fellowship Award Competition for Negroes. Both Among Negroes this year are civil servants in the Glen Ridge, N.J., and Miss Catherine L. Blackwell, of Louisville, Ky. Miss Blackwell received her M. Axelander, of Philadelphia, vice chairman. Miss Blackwell is a graduate student in the School of Social Work (Columbia University) at the opening of the fall quarter. Miss Blackwell is known as the holders of the fellowship awards as the Ella Sachs Plotz Fellowship.

41-1943

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Focussing
Daily World
The News
Atlanta, Ga.
By NAL D. WILLIAMS
AUG 24 1943

**THE URBAN LEAGUE STEPS OUT**

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS) — History was made in Memphis the beginning of organizations last week. For the first time since which have as their stated pur- among colored folk, organizations poses the salvation, interest, and progress of the mases of Negroes.. we have such an organization step- ping out and taking the bit in its teeth in a manner which to all in- tents and purposes. means some- thing for the general run of col- ored folk.

The more or less infant Mem- phis Urban League. it was form- ed on the ashes of the former Community Welfare League a few weeks ago. has come forth with the charge for him that there is much wrong on the Memphis labor front so far as Negroes are con- cerned

Through its spokesman, the local League branch maintains that Memphis Negroes are being over- looked in the matter of war jobs this discrimination exists despite the fact that the daily papers are full of glaringly displayed want ads calling for war plant workers The League further maintains that the local U. S. Employment Ser- vice offices are aiding and abet- ting job discrimination against Memphis Negroes.

The Urban League maintain that these ads mean very little to Ne- go workers, because the employers show a preference for foreign and outside worker from other local- ities ... for white women but not for the many local Negro workers, who are consequently forced into menial, low-paying and un-inspir- ing jobs and otherwise neglected on the best sectors of the local la- bor front

The League has requested that any local colored workers who want war jobs and have found themselves in the condition des- cribed above register their names with the League along with their complaints and facts.

The stand taken by the local League unit is well within the purposes and aims of the national organization as stated over the years.....namely, to help raise economic standard of the colored working man and woman and thus advance racial progress. The or- ganization's method of approach and handling of similar situations in other localities have proven to be effective. It should prove to be so here.

It is to be noted that some of the city's best-known colored and white leaders are members of the directing board of the league. That means that ti is not a fly-by-night organization of racially-fanatic die-hards and blow-hards ...but rather the organization now step- ping forward to voice a plea in be- half of the colored flok of Memphis is composed of the respectable, conservative, sane-thinking, and peace-loving tpye of civic leaders.

Apparently, their great concern has been stimulated by the ack- nowledge plight of their brothers in color who are not so fortunate as they themeslves. And now, for the first time in the memory of most colored Memphians, the or- ganized body of colored folk of these parts have raised their col- lective voice in protest over a situation which has rarely if ever been mentioned in this area be- fore. And, of all things. they are speaking in behalf of the colored wroking man and women . the folk who constitute the bone and sinew of the race.

Whether or not their position relative to the discrimination against colored war workers is right or not will be largely deter- mined by the willingness of the workers themeselves to go to the League, headed by an ostensibly wide-awake and energetic secre- tary, Mr. Benjamin Bell, Jr. ..a man with the guts to speak for the ordinary, working Negro.

**SPEAKING OF STOCKINGS**

A new stocking shop has opened on Beale Avenue. It is called the Groff's Hosiery Shops ,and it is one of a chain of 29 such stores owned by the same concern.

The location is Beale and Hern ando St. Most striking fact about the Groff store is colored women and girls serve behind the count- ers as sales-girls and cash-regis- ter ringers.

One of the head men of the hosiery chain, Mr. Groff himsef, was here to take charge of the opening of the shop last week. It opened last Friday. A special formal opening with a program and other accompaniments will take place next Friday.

A young colored woman, man- ager of one of the Groff stores in Louisville Kentucky, came here and spent a week, teaching several local colored young women the de- tails of salesmanship and other work connected with such an establishment.

Mr. Groff's store is one of the few mercantile establishments in Memphis employing colored sales- girls. That a fine gesutre. It should merit the support of the colored community, if for no rea- son than the concern has set the pattern for other white businesses catering to a large colored trade.

Of course the Groff concern is League office and report, as per request, any instances of dis- crimination against them because of race or color of which they know and have the facts.

There will be no percentage in such an organization's stepping out in behalf of Negro workers, if it does not have the facts to go on. The facts are in the minds and knowledge of the colored men and women who have been denied em- ployment in war plants because of their race.

If such there are, the League charges that there are ... then a fundamental issue is raised ....the issue of a man's right to earn a decent living....the right of the citizenship of a democracy to share equally in the opportuni- ties and emoluments which his na- tion has to offer....

No question of 'mythical' social equality is raised. Merely the mat- ter of right of colored folk work. endure rationing, buy bonds, fight, die, and otherwise share in the de- fense of and perpetuation of democracy in times like these.

The news of the weeks to follow should be focussed on this rather novel venture of our new, but ap- parently very much alive Urban not the first to make such an ex- periment. Others have tried it and faied.....for instance, the Kroger Stores went to Beale Street with a colored manager and clerks, and folded up miserably becau of many factors. But, there's nothing like trying.

The fundamental fact for the colored trade to remember in such instances is that to show some- thing of the gratitude, loyalty and appreciation for kind treat- ment for which the Negro is tra- ditionally famous, is in order on this occasion.

Then, too, they cannot forget the colored hosiery concerns in Mem- his hosiery shops owned by col- ored people. They broke the ice. The Grofff shop is a welcome addi- tion to the business and labor front which they have established

# NATION BACKS URBAN LEAGUE 'UNITY' THEME

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

## 33rd Annual Session Set For Sept. 25-Oct. 3 In Chicago

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Nation-wide attention is be- ing focused this week on the 33rd annual conference of the National Urban League in Chicago Sept. 25 to Oct. 3.

The conference theme will be "Victory through Unity" and Mayor Edward J. Kelly has issued a proc- lamation designating that week as an occasion to make American ideals of justice and liberty realities.

"The sessions will be devoted to a discussion of the causes and cures of racial tension and conflict," stated Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, "and the methods for strengthening the wartime morale of Negro Americans and increasing interracial cooperation in the cause of victory."

**Seminars a Feature**

A general assembly on "Race Re- lations and Public Morale" will get the conference underway followed by a public meeting on "Victory through Unity." There will be other seminars, roundtable discussions, and panel considerations of "Build- ing an Active Interracial Move- ment," "Industrial Relations" and "Community Organization." Other topics on the program include "The Serviceman and His Family," "In- terpreting the Program and Raising the Budget" and "Stabalizing the Employment of Negroes in War In- dustry."

The convention will be climaxed by a large public "four Freedoms Rally" with delegates from all over the country participating along with several score national and local or- ganizations and residents of the local community.

Among the speakers and lecturers who have notified the natio- fice they will participate in dis- cussions are Bradley Buell. editor Survey Magazine; Prof. Louis Wirth department of sociology, University of Chicago; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, de- partment of sociology, Atlanta uni- versity; Forrester B. Washington director, Atlanta university schoo of social work; and Frederick B Sweet, assistant educational direc- tor, United Automobile Workers of America. (CIO.)

# Challenges Statement of AFL Head

Norfolk, Virginia
Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — The National Urban League, through Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, last week challenged the statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the League has boycotted "AFL attempts to organize Ne- groes."

In a telegram addressed to the federation chief, Mr. Granger de- clared that the charge was a mis- statement of the facts and a "disserv e to the state of racial relations in the labor movement."

**SOUGHT COOPERATION**

The league executive pointed out that since 1915 his organiza- tion has sought the Federation's cooperation in educating Negro workers regarding the need of union membership as "a further step toward their economic secur- ity and job upgrading."

It was pointed out that in 1925 the Urban Leaggue had offered to share with the AFL the salary expenses of a Negro organizer ap- pointed to the federation's na- ional staff. When no action was forthcoming on this suggestion the Urban League set up its own Workers' Education Bureau which was responsi for the induction of thousands Negroes w it between 1934 and 1938.

# TO SEEK REMEDIES FOR RACIAL TENSION

New York, N. Y

## National Urban League Opens Chicago Session Today With 'Clinic' on Riot Factors

SEP 28 1943

## PRACTICAL STEPS IN VIEW

New York Times

### Negro Leaders Accept Task Given to Them by Roosevelt as Vital to Democracy

By TURNER CATLEDGE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—Develop- ment of a more realistic, less pro- vocative program of wartime race relations, which will give the Ne- gro a greater and more respected place in war industry and yet re- move many existing causes of bit- terness, is the purpose of a group of inter leaders meeting here tomorrow in the thirty-third an- nual conference of the National Urban League.

The majority of the participants will be the operating personnel of the Urban League's constituent or- ganizations over the country and members of the league and its board. For the most part they will be Negroes, and as one of them put it today, those who are "left flared in the agi- tators have started the trouble and gone."

**"Clinic" on Causes of Rioting**

In their first meeting the lead- ers of the league, one of the oldest and most widely organized of the inter-racial groups, will go straight to the question of the causes of the race riots which have put for any of the riots, to find to pick up the pieces after the at least twelve cities in both races, civic officials said, but to get at a scapegoat for the basic causes in each affected communities.

The purpose of the "clinic" will be to fix the blame or to find "men of god-will and of all races in America" in the cause af racial amity.

In a leter to Lester B. Granger of New York, executive secretary of the league, Mr. Roosevelt wrote: "It is fitting that the National Urban League should seek to im- press upon our nation the fact that the Negro and white Americans must

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**From the President**

"It is fitting that the National Urban League should seek to im- press upon our nation the fact that the Negro and white Americans must

**Message From Roosevelt**

At the opening session the con- ference will hear a message from President Roosevelt congratulat- ing the league on accepting the challenge of welding together in each affected communities, including the Detroit communities, in which it found blame

cooperate effectively in winning the war, and in developing harmonious peacetime living as a foundation of lasting American democracy.

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"The integrity of our nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude toward minority groups at home.

"Men of all races—black, brown, white and yellow—fight beside us for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men.

"Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

"Ours is a two-fold responsibility. All true Americans must be prepared to protect with life itself the inalienable rights of all men without regard to race, creed or color. All true Americans also must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges."

**Acceptable Solution Is Sought**

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Mr. Granger said that the league accepted the task stated in the President's message. Asserting that the conference, which will last through the week, was not "just another gathering" of professional social workers and their lay supporters, he added:

"It is a coming together of American leaders from all parts of the country to consider and attack one of the nation's most serious wartime problems."

Mr. Granger explained that the league had no ready-made opinions or panaceas for racial difficulties, but approached the problem in a manner different from that of the more "provocative" groups which often rush to politicians and to government for a solution.

Any solution which was not accepted in local communities throughout the land was no solution at all, he said. Then he mentioned the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and the program of which it is part, as something which leaders of the Urban League view with "considerable question."

"Such an approach may de more harm than good," he said. "It is no proper way to go about the matter."

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Urban league staff members have been called to the conference from forty-seven industrial centers where race tensions of varying degress have developed. From them the national leaders hope to piece together a picture of the interracial situation in the country. And with this picture before them they hope to develop a more realistic, and more unifying program than has yet been devised.

"Victory Through Unity," is the theme of the conference.

"But first, we must look at the facts," Mr. Granger said.

# 'VICTORY' URBAN LEAGUE WORKERS

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

SEP 25 1943

"Victory Through Unity," the theme of the annual conference of the National Urban League which will convene in Chicago from September 28 to October 3, is demonstrated as white and colored young women work together as volunteers in making preparations. Addressing envelopes and doing other tasks at the League's main building are (seated left to right) Miss June LaCroix, Parker Business college: Miss Eloise Michael and Miss Abby Rand, University of Chicago. Standing are Miss Beverly Edelman and Miss Hildegarde Vogel, University of Chicago, and Miss Mildred Outlaw. Miss Outlaw and Miss Michael will leave soon for Alcorn A. and M. college. Miss Edelman's father is a member of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Urban League.

# URBAN LEAGUE HOLDS BIG 'VICTORY' MEET

OCT 1 1943

St. Louis, Missouri

## 47 Branches Represented

Argus

CHICAGO, Ill. (For Press Photo Service) —The Parkway Community Center, located at 2120 S. Parkway, was crowded with Urban League's 33rd annual conference, on Tuesday, Septembeh 28. A spirited Four Freedoms Rally was held at Orchestra Hall, in downtown Chicago, which closed the conference. Pictured above, leading left to right; Earl B. Dickerson, president, Chicago Urban League; William H. Baldwin, New York City, president of the National Urban League; William H. Balwin, New York City, president of the National Urban League; Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, National body and A. L. Foster, Executive Secretary, Chicago Branch. A big mass meeting was held Tuesday night at Phillips High School, got the conclave under way, with L. Hollingsworth Wood, former NUL president, acting as chairman, and Lester B. Granger of New York, NUL executive secretary, delivering the main address. Although ill and under the doctor's care, Mayor Edward J. Kelly was on hand to officially welcome the delegates and visitors. A telegram of greetings was received from President Roosevelt and another wire from Governor Green praised the conclave's objectives and its theme of "Victory Through Unity." A. L. Foster, executive secretary for the Chicago Urban League, and his corps of associates, were official hosts to the conference and handled all arrangements for the 33rd sessions of the conference included Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago; Edwin R. Embree, chairman of Mayor Kelly's committee on race relations and head of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Leonard W. Mayo, Western Reserve University and Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant, selective service system.

OCT 8 1943

OCT 8 1943

# Urban League Opposes Spead of Segregation

Afro-American

## All Efforts Must Be Made to Integ... New Southern

OCT 9 1943

Members

## IN-MIGRANTS MUST HAVE HELP OF ALL

### Cities Asked to Guard Against New Slum Areas

CHICAGO — (ANP) — "The spread of racial segregation must be vigorously opposed by responsible community leadership," declared one of the cardinal points in a 15-point document released by the National Urban League at the close of its thirty-third annual conference here Sunday.

Other salient points were that:

All possible effort must be devoted to the promotion of effective integration of colored workers into the new communities into which they are moving; municipal leadership must be alert against the growth of new colored slum areas;

Baltimore, Md

It is the duty of industrial management to assist in the integration and protection of these new workers who have come into war centers in response to the call of the nation, providing for them proper housing, police protection and recreation;

**Our Leadership Must Lead**

Colored leadership must take the lead in developing a higher type of social education among the members of their own race; the colored population must accept self-discipline as one means of fitting it more effectively into the life of a modern urban environment;

OCT 1 1943

A careful plan and continuous, sustained campaign of education in work habits, public behavior, neighborhood relationships and urban living is a pressing need of the moment which must be made by thoughtful and courageous colored leadership.

**Rosenwald Head Speaks**

The most recent development in interracial co-operation has been the appointment of interracial committees by cities, counties and States throughout America, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, told the conference on Wednesday.

Other speakers included:

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary; Governor Dwight H. Green, Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Frederick B. Sweet, CIO; Dr. Ira DeaA Reid, Atlanta University; Dr. Louis Wirth, Chicago University; Harold A. Lett, Newark Urban League; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, selective service official; Mark A. McClos... FSA, and John T. Clark, St. Louis.

OCT 9 1943

**Colored Man No Different**

Edward G. Robinson, movie star, who spoke from Hollywood over the NBC network Saturday night as a feature of the league's "Victory Through Unity Week," wants to said:

"Boil it down and you find that the colored American is not unlike the rest of us. He wants good housing, a good job, a good family and some of the goodness of life. America is his native land—and that's the land he wants to defend."

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National Urban League

# NOTABLES TAKE PART IN NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE PROGRAM

As a feature of its Vocational Opportunity Campaign the National Urban League presented a series of timely radio programs from various stations last week on which many of the nations most outstanding notables took an active part.

Above are pictures of two of outstanding participants. Left: Paul Muni, star of the flickers and the Golden Gate Quartet, who opened the series Monday.

Right: R. Langston Hughes, who wrote a special poem, "Freedom's Plow," which was presented on the program and Anne Tanneyhill, secretary of the league, who prepared the week long program and actor Paul Muni, who rad Mr. Langston's poem on the program. — Rowe Photos.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
September 5. 1943

## Urban League

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

The Atlanta Urban League, through its vocational secretary, Rev. Amos Ryce Jr., is calling on each minister of the city to deliver a Labor Day message at one of his services today or next Sunday.

The value of organized labor is being stressed. Because the basic ideals and objectives of the labor movement are similar to many of the social purposes of the church, it is being called upon to extend recognition and encouragement to this organization whose members build into their union the principles of integrity, justice and brotherhood. Organized labor gives evidence that it is proposing to take its part in behalf of justice and brotherhood in postwar international recognition not only for itself, but for the nation and the world as well.

A labor movement, strong in numbers and in active co-operation with management, agriculture and government, is a social necessity in order to sustain democracy on the home front, make it effective in the world conflict, and aid its extension in the postwar world.

the addition of more than two thousand members to the congregation.

Among the other features of the anniversary celebration were a church school picnic and a church-wide reception held in the assembly room of the church in honor of the pastor and his wife and the anniversary guest speaker, Dr. Marshall L. Shepherd, pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa., and member of the Pennsylvania state legislature.

Plans are being laid for the ground work of the Community Fund Drive this year. Representatives of the Negro agencies connected with the Community Fund and several prominent citizens, including William E. Mitchell, co-chairman of the campaign; Boyce E. Edens, director of the Community Fund, and E. J. Rhinehart, of the United Community and War Fund, met last week at the social planning office to make plans for this campaign.

Professor C. L. Harper was selected to serve as chairman of the unclassified Negro gifts committee. He is to be assisted by T. M. Alexander and J. C. Calhoun Jr., who headed this committee last year.

## Urban League Bulletin

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

The Atlanta Urban League recently issued its first report on its neighborhood improvement program. The chairman of the neighborhood advisory committee states that this aspect of the Urban League's program is an effort to bring the co-ordinated efforts of all social agencies to bear upon a selected area of Census Tract F-28. Health and recreational needs are the major concern of the advisory committee, under whose auspices this program is planned and directed.

Pointing out that nine more people for every hundred die in Census Tract F-28 than in the whole of Atlanta, the committee is attempting to improve the health status of this community. An immunization clinic service has been established at the Birch Day Nursery on Pratt street. Residents of this area are given inoculations for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox and whooping cough. The clinic service is available twice each week.

Health classes are being conducted under the leadership of Dr. W. A. Mason, of the United States Public Health Service, at Mount Sinai Baptist church.

The recreational needs of this area are being met by the use of a vacant lot, where supervised play of young people is carried under the direction of the Urban League neighborhood staff. Small children are supervised on the playground of the Birch Nursery after nursery school hours.

The neighborhood advisory committee and the committee includes representation from the City Health Department, the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, Grady hospital, the Metropolitan Nursing Service, the YMCA, the YWCA, the Boy Scouts, the Gate City Day Nursery Association, the Social Service Index, the Community Employment Service, the Atlanta School of Social Work and the Department of Public Welfare.

R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, has been elected second vice president of the Pennsylvania welfare conference. Moss has been a member of the board of directors of the conference on three occasions and was recently the chairman in charge of the eight round tables at the conference's annual sessions. Moss was elected by a mail ballot in which all sections of the state participated.

Moss has also been named for membership on the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies and as vice chairman of its group-work division. He has also recently been elected as treasurer of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers.

George E. DeMar, secretary of the Pittsburgh league's industrial relations department, has been named as a member of the labor panel of the American Arbitration Association and has been asked to contribute to the pages of the association's publication.

Through the co-operation of the general manager of the National Carbide Company, of Louisville, the subcommittee of the area War Manpower Commission and the Louisville Urban League, a Negro has been placed in the personnel department of the National Carbide Company. This is the first placement of a Negro in this type of position in the Louisville area. Rufus Stout, a former teacher, with training in labor relations, is the person appointed. Since approximately 50 per cent of the Carbide company's employes are Negroes, General Manager Bode stated that he felt the problems he experienced could best be handled by a Negro on the personnel staff.

Robert E. Black, executive secretary of the Louisville Urban League, also reports that after conferences with the personnel director of the Curtiss-Wright Aviation plant the league has been requested to submit names for consideration in the appointment of a Negro to the personnel staff of that company. This is the first step toward the large scale hiring of Negroes in the plant in which the league has been requested to assist in the whole program of integration. The league is co-operating with plans now being developed for a pre-plant training course in airplane sheet metal.

# Positive Federal Action

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

## Request Of League Sec'y

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—President Roosevelt was asked today by the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes to take official action to bring an end to the serious racial conflicts which are occurring throughout the nation. Reports from the Urban League branches and field staff indicate strong possibility of organized subversive activity designed to impede the war effort through the spread of racial conflicts.

Lester B. Granger, the Executive Secretary of the League, declared that the morale of white as well as Negro Americans is being seriously affected by such clashes as have occurred in Mobile, Alabama; Beaumont, Texas; Detroit, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; Brooklyn, New York; Newark, New Jersey; and Los Angeles, California.

Equally serious and disgraceful are the clashes in Army camps. The League official added that positive and direct steps must be taken to prevent similar outbreaks throughout the nation. The text of the telegram follows:

June 17, 1943

**The Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt**
**The White House**
**Washington, D. C.**

**The National Urban League for social service among Negroes urges you to take immediate action to halt the growing disunity among American citizens The serious outbreaks which have occurred between workers in war plants, the clashes in army camps and the increasing feelings of insecurity among minority citizens are undermining the war effort. The timing and circumstances of these outbreaks indicate strong possibility of organized subversive activity designed to impede the war effort through the spread of racial conflicts. The National Urban League believes that Presidential action is necessary to alleviate these conditions. We therefore call on you to order an immediate investigation of these outbreaks and the possibility of their subversive instigation in industrial plants and communities throughout the country. We ask you also to make a direct personal radio appeal to American citizens of all races, creeds and colors to stop racial conflict and un-American conduct. Such an appeal will contribute to the National unity so necessary for victory.**

**Lester B. Granger,**
**Executive Secretary,**
**National Urban League.**

# rban League Sees Race

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

# Holding Jobs After War

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of thousands of Negro workers now engaged in essential war jobs can look forward to holding their industrial employment after the war is over, the National Urban League declared this week in a report on its industrial relations program.

For six months, the league's industrial department has been engaged in a nation-wide campaign designed to protect and improve present war jobs of Negro workers and to insure their continuance in the post-war period. Toward these objectives, national and local Urban League representatives have conferred with the management of war plants, heads of labor unions, governmental officials, and representatives of business and civic organizations.

In addition, the Urban League has sought to impress upon Negro workers themselves the need for efficient performance on the job as a necessary qualification for post-war retention. In this latter connection, campaigns have been promoted in such cities as Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland emphasizing the theme "Take Care of Your Job and Your Job Will Take Care of You."

The league has also called the attention of labor leadership in several states to the wisdom of establishing committees on racial problems such as the United Auto Workers set-up over a year ago. Following league suggestions, state labor organizations in six states have already established such committees charged with investigating adjusting and preventing cases of racial discrimination within unions or on jobs controlled by union agreement.

Officials of some of the country's largest and best known industrial corporations have been interviewed by Urban League staff members and have committed themselves to retaining Negro labor after the war in as near proportion as possible to their present numbers. In approaching industrial management, the league has been careful to respect seniority rulings and the agreements which industrial plants have made with bona fide labor unions. The league has made it clear that protection for the Negro worker is sought within the framework of the union's secure position rather than at its expense.

"Response has been most encouraging," reports Julius A. Thomas, director of the league's department of industrial relations. "Many employers have declared that they are entirely satisfied with the performance of Negro workers and are planning to retain them when the war is over," he added.

The league announced that three hundred of the country's largest industrial plants had been selected for the intensive study of all problems growing out of the employment of large number of Negroes.

# Urban League Bulletin

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
September 26, 1943

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

The National Urban League is holding its annual conference in Chicago September 28-October 3. This conference will mark a year of significant progress in the contribution of the Urban League movement to the war effort through its co-operation with the federal, state and municipal governments and with private industrial corporations.

The theme of the conference this year is "Victory Through Unity." The conference will offer well-known speakers, including Frederick B. Sweet, assistant educational director, United Automobile Workers of America, CIO; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, department of sociology, Atlanta University; Clarence Mitchell, associate director of field operations, FEPC; Walter Hardin, international representative, UAW; Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University school of social work; Louis Wirth, department of sociology, University of Chicago; Leonard W. Mayo, dean, school of applied social sciences, Western Reserve University; Bradley Buell, executive editor, Survey magazine; Mark A. McCloskey, director of recreation, Office of Community War Service, FSA; Lieutenant Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant, Selective Service System, and Charles L. Horn, president, Federal Cartridge Corporation.

In keeping with the general policy and total program of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. in its untiring efforts to provide for the citizens of Atlanta and its transient guests wholesome recreation, outstanding speakers and educational and religious forums, the association has announced that Dr. William Lloyd Imes, president of Knoxville College, will be presented in a public mass meeting at 4 p. m. Sunday, October 3.

Dr. Imes also is a writer of note, being co-author of numerous books and frequently a contributor to religious and racial magazines. Before being elected by the board of trustees of Knoxville College as its new president, Dr. Imes served for a number of years as pastor of the St. James Presbyterian church in New York city.

The program for October 3 is in the assembly room of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Special music will be furnished for the occasion by the Community Singers. The public is extended a cordial welcome to hear Dr. Imes.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
October 17, 1943

# Urban League

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

Atlanta University was the scene of the two-day meeting of the Jeanes supervisors working in 65 counties in Georgia last Thursday and Friday. This was one of the five meetings that have been held at the following Negro college centers: Albany, Fort Valley, Augusta and Savannah.

The theme of the meeting was "Wartime Living for Human Welfare," with the major emphasis on health. Dr. W. A. Mason, M. D., A. A. surgeon, of the United States Public Health Service, served as health consultant; Dr. C. B. Shroyer, of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association, served as consultant on tuberculosis, and the Office of Price Administration sent a representative. Robert L. Cousins represented the Department of Education.

The meetings were presided over by Dixon Dempsey, consultant, Georgia Negro elementary schools.

Educational films were shown Thursday night on the following interesting subjects: Nutrition, Syphillis and Tuberculosis.

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The first training class in Atlanta for Negro women to become Red Cross volunteer nurses' aides will begin tomorrow afternoon. The classes will continue for the regular seven weeks for the 80-hour training class. The classes are to be held from 2 to 4 p. m. at Grady hospital.

To qualify for this class the applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 50, have a high school education or the equivalent, have a physical certificate signed by a physician and must agree to give at least 15 hours of volunteer work during the year.

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The Atlanta Urban League is urging persons to take full advantage of the opportunities for training offered at the Washington Aircraft School in airplane construction. The course is divided into five branches—fabrication, riveting, inspection, assembly and blueprint reading. Upon graduation, the trainees are qualified to work on the assembly line and in other skilled jobs in the aircraft industry.

The following persons are on the faculty of the Washington Aircraft School on the Washington High school campus: T. R. Staff, F. L. Bailey, J. T. Redd, R. E. Collins and R. H. Garrison. Classes now are being taught in three shifts—9 a. m. to 5 p. m., 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. and 8 p. m. to 11 p. m.

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The fifth Liberty ship to be named for an outstanding Negro American, the SS Robert L. Vann, was launched October 10 at the South Portland (Maryland) Yard of the New England Shipbuilding Company. The widow of the publisher and editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, for whom the ship was named, was sponsor of the vessel.

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

# Coming Conference of Urban League and A. F. of L. Significant

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON.— (ANP) — The announcement was released last week by league officials in New York following an exchange of correspondence between executive secretary Lester B. Granger of the social work organization, and William Green, president of the labor organization.

While no specific objectives were set forth in the announcement, it is not likely that the two groups would sit down at a table for the sole purpose of correcting statements and positions attributed by one to the other.

It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that an agenda will be drawn up that should provide for a free and open discussion of how best Negroes may be organized into the labor movement.

**Hits Negro Organizations**

It was during debate at the annual AFL convention on the resolution of A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, seeking to establish a committee on discrimination in the federation, that President Green declared that prominent Negro organizations had repeatedly thwarted the efforts of the AFL in its organizing attempts among Negroes.

"At the International Harvester company in Chicago," he declared to the convention, "we sought to organize these (Negro) employes . . . and found that the representatives of the Urban league and that the representatives of the so-called National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other representatives of Negro organizations in America, appeared in Chicago and opposed the AFL representatives in their effort to organize the Negroes into the AFL. As a result," he added, "these Negroes voted to stay out of the AFL." Irrespective of the merit of the Green said that not only were they prevented from organizing Negroes, but that these groups encouraged Negroes to sign up with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

**Urban League Disagrees**

It was the exceptions taken to the Green statement by the Urban league that has brought about the conferences.

Few people doubt that the CIO has shown more zeal in its organizing drives among Negroes than has the AFL. The recent CIO convention reported some 500,000 Negroes on the books.

In addition, it has two Negro members on the executive council, a national committee to abolish discrimination within its own ranks, and a membership that is, on the whole, serious in its intent to accord equal treatment to Negro fellow-workers.

On the other hand, no satisfactory figure is available as to the Negro membership in the AFL. The Sleeping Car Porters is the only international authorized, there is no anti-discrimination committee, and little concern on the part of the top-ranking officials to do anything about wiping out the various constitutional and ritualistic bars to Negro membership. In short, there is much room for improvement.

**Efforts Bring Insults**

In the past, the primary efforts to break down the prejudiced attitude of a number of affiliates of the federation have come from Randolph and his vice president, Milton Webster. They have been within the organization, as was proper. But this has achieved nothing more than the heaping of insult upon Randolph as the national director of the March on Washington movement. The objectives of the MOW have been thrown up repeatedly to make him appear "dangerous" or "irresponsible."

Not without soundness also have been the attacks upon Randolph as the national director of the March on Washington movement. The objectives of the MOW have been thrown up repeatedly to make him appear "dangerous" or "irresponsible."

**Will Blame Internationals**

The federation of labor, on the other hand, will doubtless cite what it calls its inability to control the autonomous internationals affiliated with it. It will claim that a relatively few affiliates actually bar Negroes and that in due course even these bars will be lowered through education.

If the thinking of the A.F.L. has been wrong on the subject, the Urban league officials will have opportunity to point out the flaws. For years its workers' education program has done this on the local level to the end that more and more Negroes have identified themselves closely with the labor movement. This then represents the first real approach to the problem from the top.

When Granger and his director of industrial relations, Julius A. Thomas, sit down with Green and his aides, it should be in an atmosphere devoid of recrimination. The Urban league will, naturally, point out that it is not a labor organization nor is it trying to speak for labor. The league will want to make crystal clear that its chief interest is that Negro people who work do so under the most favorable conditions and for a wage compatible with others doing similar work.

Recognition of the fact that the league has a function to perform that complements the labor movement was plainly evidenced at the recent annual conference in Chicago where James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, accepted the key spot on the mass meeting program that closed the conference.

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# Urban League Head Flays Railroads In NBC Broadcast

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

DEC 31 1943

## 15 Points Says FEPC Represents Example Of True Democracy Really At Work

CHICAGO, (ANP) — Speaking over the NBC, Thursday afternoon, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, told the conference of the series of the National Urban League broadcast each week. This particular broadcast was the second of two on the same trade.

"The important task of achieving Negro equality is still before us," stated Foster. "The accomplishment of all available manpower as well as the importance of these forces disarming shrewd Nazi propaganda who cite our treatment of the Negro minority as proof that democracy' is a hypocritical sham and have forced us to think more seriously of our treatment of the Negro minority," Foster said.

# Listed at Conference

Kansas City Call

## Urban League in Move for Better Race Relations

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — It was announced that the conference, reads as follows: "The National Urban League through one of the understanding and cooperation. effective in We urge that public and private as registered leadership organize for action among the 200 around some or all of the points up their while studying local communities a huge and for the existence of other problems that require immediate action."

Hailed by governors and mayors of cities and Governors of both races, and entrustmediate steps to promote inter-tifying factors that make for incial cooperation by clearing terracial friction and taking steps way barriers that now stand in to remove them.

1. We urge that composed of representative citizens of which are:

points of the League of St. Louis, the highest committees on public morale, ban League executive secretary, Ur- We recommend the appointment T. Clark, branch officials headed by John and respect between the races. plied by a committee of league the way of mutual understanding

ors throughout the country, and given an auspicious opening with a message from President Frankwent on to a week of sessions in which the participants sought to develop a program whereby attained in the period of chaos, looking both to the winning of the war and the period to follow.

Contrary to custom, the result was not a set of resolutions, but rather a 15-point program of specific recommendations directed to the executive heads of the cities and states throughout the country. A passage from the document outlined by Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league, and "buttressed" by the findings of the participants in the "technical" sessions of the conference, reads as follows:

"The National Urban League submits these recommendations as the first steps in a program for developing interracial understanding and cooperation.

We urge that public and private organize for action among the 200 around some or all of the points up their while studying local communities a huge and for the existence of other problems that require immediate action."

The recommendations were compiled by a committee of league officials headed by John and respect between the races. We urge that the way of mutual understanding composed of representative citizens of both races, and entrustmediate steps to promote interfying factors that make for inracial cooperation by clearing terracial friction and taking steps way barriers that now stand in to remove them.

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2. We urge these government heads and their interracial committees to take advantage of the present period of intense mobility—of people, occupations and attitudes.

3. All possible effort must be devoted to promote effective integration of Negroes into the new communities in which they are moving.

4. Municipal leadership must be alert against the growth of new Negro slum districts.

5. We charge industrial management with the duty of assisting in the integration and protection of these new Negro workers who have come into war centers in response to the call of the nation, avoiding paternalism, but maintaining an effective concern for the housing, health, police protection, and recreation of its workers.

6. The spread of racial segregation must be vigorously opposed by responsible community leadership. It is the pattern of living which the southern enlightened leadership has found to be socially harmful and practically unworkable. Northern citizens must not thoughtlessly adopt a way of life which has already worked unquestionable harm to both whites and Negroes in our southern states.

7. Negro leadership must take the lead in developing a higher type of social education among the members of their race. The Negro population must accept self-discipline as one of the means of fitting Negroes more effectively into the life of their modern urban environment. A careful plan and continuous, sustained campaign of education in work habits, public behavior, neighborhood relationships and urban living is a pressing need of the moment which must be made by thoughtful and courageous Negro leadership.

8. Social agencies are called up on to re-examine their present programs in the light of their original philosophy and objectives. They must recognize their responsibility for serving all people without discrimination because of race.

9. Police departments in cities throughout the country have an opportunity and duty to reorganize their policies and practices in accordance with the requirements of democratic government. Not only the attitudes of individual police officers, but the policies of whole departments must be re-examined and improved in the light of tense situation of the present.

10. Programs for consumer education and protection must be developed among the Negro population.

11. Medical and health services to the Negro population must be strengthened now to meet a wartime health need of Negroes and also as a protection against the further deterioration of these services during the post-war period. There is a danger that the policies of racial segregation and discrimination which are, unfortunately, a part of the army's and navy's medical policies will be reflected in increased racial discrimination in hospitals and other public health services as present Army and Navy officers return to civilian medical practice.

12. Industrial management, organized labor, and government share a common responsibility for protecting Negro workers against undue hardship in the release of workers from their present war time jobs.

Without waiting for the end of the war, leadership in each of these fields should begin immediately and in cooperation with Negro leaders to discuss questions of job seniority, transfer of workers in plant conversion, retraining of workers for peace-time jobs and elimination of the remaining restrictions against Negro membership in trade unions. It is desirable that reforms along these lines be accomplished with a minimum of legislation, but where industrial and labor leadership proves obdurate against assumption of proper social responsibilities, legislative leaders should begin now to frame effective legislation designed to protect the rights of all the people to all employment opportunities.

12. A watchful eye must be kept on the public services and social gains already achieved as a part of our war-time planning if the United States Employment services should be returned to the states.

13. Provisions for war housing, health and child care made possible under the Lanham act must be carried over by proper legislation into the post-war period with effective precautions to insure the extension of these benefits to Negro citizens.

14. We urge that all media of public education—pulpit, press, radio, schools—should accept the democratic responsibility which is theirs for creating the proper racial attitudes and understanding by presenting all matters pertaining to the education of the public in an unbiased and constructive manner.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

**URBAN LEAGUE EXPANDS INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PROGRAM.**

The National Urban League has set up an industrial laboratory in which the experiences of hundreds of war industries now employing Negroes will be analyzed. An extensive program of education is being developed with Julius A. Thomas, director of the department of industrial relations, in charge. Here the industrial relations staff is shown at work in the Urban League offices, 1133 Broadway, New York. Left to right: Miss Ann Tanpenhill, secretary, bureau of vocational guidance; Mrs. Ruth Allen King, secretary to the director; Reginald A. Johnson, field secretary; Julius A. Thomas, director; Alphonse Heningburg, field secretary; Miss Elizabeth Bowser, departmental assistant; Miss Marjorie Greene, departmental assistant.

41-1943

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

# Urban League Industrial Relations Staff

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

OCT 30 1943

Left to right: Miss Ann Tanneyhill, secretary, Bureau of Vocational Guidance; Mrs. Ruth A. King, secretary to the director; Reginald A. Johnson, field secretary; Julius A. Thomas, director; Alphonse Heningburg, field secretary; Misses Elizabeth Bowser and Marjorie Greene, departmental assistants.

## Stabilized Employment Goal of Urban League

### Enlarged Industrial Staff Outlines Four-Point Program on War and Post-War Jobs

NEW YORK CITY—As a step to assure war and post-war stabilization of the employment of colored workers the National Urban League has set up an industrial laboratory in which the experiences of hundreds of war industries now employing colored workers will be analyzed.

Julius A. Thomas, director of the department of industrial relations of the league, is in charge of the newly formed program. Two field secretaries have recently been added to develop the field work, namely, Reginald A. Johnson and Alphonse Heningburg.

**Six Million Workers**

There are approximately 6,000,000 colored wage-earners in the country today. Some 2,000,000 of these are engaged in war and essential industries, while almost a million are men and women in the armed forces. All of these will be vitally affected by the demobilization of our armed forces, and by the change over to a peacetime economy.

More than 300 industrial plants have agreed to cooperate with the National Urban League in an intensive study of the performance of colored workers.

OCT 30 1943

## Urban League Awards Two Fellowships

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

### For Professional Study In Field Of Social Work

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Urban League for Social Service Training Recently announced the 1943 winners of its annual fellowship awards for professional study in the field of social work. The winners were chosen by the League's Fellowship Award Committee, of which Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, of Philadelphia, is chairman.

**RECIPIENTS OF AWARDS**

Recipients of the fellowships are Miss Muriel Sutherland, of Glen Ridge, N. J., and Miss Catherine L. Blackwell, of Louisville, Ky. Miss Sutherland is a graduate of Radcliffe College, while Miss Blackwell received her degree from the Louisville Municipal College for Negroes.

**Both were currently holding civil service posts as investigators in the Public Welfare Department of their respective counties, and entered the New York School of Social Work (Columbia University) at the opening of the fall quarter. Miss Blackwell received the award known as the Ella Sachs Plotz fellowship.**

The Urban League's annual fellowships were established in 1910 as a means of encouraging especially qualified Negro students to choose social work as a professional career.

SEP 25 1943

## Urges U. S. To Practice Democracy

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

### 'Victory Through Unity' Meeting Opens in Chicago

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—"Practice what you preach about democracy, America," in effect is what President Roosevelt said in a letter to Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, on the occasion of the opening of the 33rd annual conference of the league Tuesday.

"Victory Through Unity" is the theme of the conference, which continues until Sunday, and for which Mayor Edward J. Kelly has proclaimed the week.

In his letter the President pointed out that it is "fitting" that the Urban League should impress upon the nation the fact that Negro and white Americans must cooperate effectively in winning the war, and in developing "harmonious peacetime living" as a foundation of lasting American democracy. "The integrity of our nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude toward minority groups at home," he declared.

**All Colors On Battlefront**

OCT 1 1943

Continuing, the chief executive said:

"Men of all races—blacks, brown, white and yellow—fight beside us for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men. Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

"Ours is a two-fold responsibility. All true Americans must be prepared to protect with life itself the inalienable rights of all men without regard to race, creed or color. All true Americans also must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges.

"The National Urban League has accepted this challenge. Your organization, in welding together in this cause men of good-will of all races in America, contributes to the national unity and the deepening of OCT 1 1943 concept of democracy."

**Hold Riot Clinic**

A "race riot clinic" featured the opening session Tuesday. Delegates representing the 47 league branches heard Frederck B. Sweet, educational director, United Auto Worker (CIO), and Ira DeA. Reid, sociology department, Atlanta university, discuss the underlying causes of the recent wave of racial disorders, and propose approaches to the elimination of the causes.

Mayor Kelly was scheduled to address the public meeting that evening, and other notables were to appear at the week-long sessions of closed and public meetings, concluding with a "Four Freedoms Rally" on Sunday afternoon.

Kansas City at the Conference are Thomas A. Webster, Urban League executive secretary; E. Vincent Suitt, industrial secretary; Hans Lamm, board member, and Dr. A. C. Wilson and Lewis W. Clymer.

OCT 1 1943

Bee (Magazine Section)

## Urban League Post-Mortems.

Chicago, Ill.

IN many respects the recent national Urban League meet here was one of the most important and stimulating in several years. President Roosevelt sent a fitting and responsive letter to the league which was highly commended by several speakers for its summary of the losses incurred by racial conflict. These conflicts he said, and rightly, diminish war production, "cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives."

Aware of the seriousness of industrial conflict, the discussants brought vital and moving information to each of the functions, with a view of affording equality to all members in all office holding regardless of race or color.

While Lester Granger made it clear that it ex- Professor Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta Sociologist, concurred in the opinion of the league en- BEE sometime ago, namely, that because management opposed the league assemblages. While the league was not pro labor, management in the sense that it is, or any thing else in the sense that it CREASES THE TOLL OF AMERICAN lives." exclusively supported one and opposed the other, he did stress that the league

things are plastic now and liberal postulates are being advanced, the Negro should engage in strenuous action now in behalf of all out opportunity and justice before the war ends and conservatism and reactionary processes begin predominantly operating again.

The public mass meeting should more largely have been attended at Wendell Phillips. Much was said that should be known by our masses. However, through the missionary work of the delegates and press relations committee of the league here, its work became dramatized more extensively than ever before.

**UNDERSTANDING THROUGH CONFERENCE**

The National Urban League has arranged conferences between members of its staff and high ranking officials of the American Federation of Labor, including President William Green. Doubtless similar conferences will be held with the heads of other national labor organizations. This is a wise step, because there are many opportunities for arriving at understanding through conference. In conference people come to know each other better and the better people know each other more they are likely to understand each other. Through knowledge and understanding it is often possible to eliminate intolerance and injustices, and the American movement is a good area in which to encourage the working of these beneficial forces.

# Stabilized Employment Is Aim Of Urban League's Industrial Program

Kansas City, Mo

NEW YORK CITY.—Another important step to assure war and post-war stabilization of the employment of Negroes has been taken by the National Urban Ieague.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the League, points out that adequate employment after the war is the number one problem confronting the Negroes of the country today. The organization has set up an industrial laboratory in which the experiences of hundreds of war industries now employing Negroes will be analyzed.

The cooperation of management, labor, and government is being invited, and an extensive program of education is being developed. Julius A. Thomas, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, is in charge of the expanded program.

Two field secretaries have recently been added to the national staff for the purpose of developing the field work. One of these, Reginald A. Johnson, has been connected actively with the National Urban League since 1930. The other, Alphonse Heningburg, has done his work in personnel and educational administration.

All of the 48 affiliates of the League, located in as many cities, are actively participating in the expanded program.

There are approximately 6,000,000 Negro wage-earners in the country today. Some 2,000,000 of these are engaged in war and essential industries, while almost a million are men and women in the armed forces. All of these will be vitally affected by the demobilization of our armed forces, and by the change over to a peace-time economy.

If these workers are faced with wholesale unemployment and enforced idleness after the war, the social program of the entire Nation will be retarded. Thus, the problem of stabilized employment is important not to the Negro worker alone, but to the entire country.

**Industrial Laboratory**

More than 300 industrial plants have agreed to cooperate with the National Urban League in an intensive study of the performance of Negro workers. Analyses are made of this information as well as of the attitudes expressed by management. Thus, a basis is formed for providing industrialists with a sympathetic interpretation of the manpower resources available among Negroes.

At the same time, opportunity is obtained for giving the skilled Negro worker a more adequate interpretation of the demands of industry. Complete reports already received from many industries give ample evidence of the adaptability and the versatility of the skilled Negro worker. With practically no previous industrial experience, these workers often receive high praise for their performance on the production line.

**Cooperation With Labor**

The second step in the program consists of seeking the cooperation of organized labor. This involves the application of democratic principles in admitting qualified Negroes to full membership in labor unions, and the protection of the seniority rights of Negro union members. Such members have, in many instances, established definite seniority rights.

The adequate protection of these rights during the post-war period has already been the subject of several conferences with ranking union officials, and plans designed to guarantee this protection are being projected. Labor leaders are fast coming to realize that the skilled Negro worker is prepared to shoulder the responsibilities and to enjoy the benefits of organized labor.

**Seek Government Action**

National Urban League officials are insisting that effective provisions be made for the participation of Negroes in all public programs designed to create jobs after the war. It is anticipated that extensive emergency activities will be initiated by federal, state and local government as industry re-tools for peace-time production.

Plans now in the making are being closely studied in both national and local offices of the League, and steps are being taken to assure the integration of Negroes in the post-war program. Government facilities and services will be interpreted to the Negro citizen on the one hand, while public officials are kept aware of the employment problems faced by this one-tenth of the population.

**Work With Negro Groups**

The Negro worker faces all those problems which are common to any group which changes suddenly from an agricultural to an industrial economy. This involves not only the acquiring of skills, but the entire pattern of living. In order to secure maximum participation for Negroes in present and future programs, the National Urban League has planned an intensified educational campaign.

Churches, schools, and community organizations will be invited to cooperate. Attention will be given to such problems as housing, child care, absenteeism, and participation in labor unions. By virtue of its experience in this field, and with its expanded staff, the League is in a position to serve as a clearing house for those agencies which wish to share in this phase of the employment stabilization plan.

**Specialists Added to Staff**

The appointment of four additional staff persons in the department of industrial relations was also announced by the League's executive secretary. Reginald A. Johnson and Alphonse Heningburg became members of the staff on October 1 as Field Secretaries in Industrial Relations.

Mr. Johnson, with an experience of 13 years in the Urban League and government service, was appointed Industrial Secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis in 1930. He went to Atlanta, as executive secretary in 1932. Between 1935 and 1941 he also served as Washington, D. C., Representative of the National Urban League; Acting Director, Workers' Bureau of the National organization; and Director, Department of Industrial Relations of the Urban League of Pittsburgh.

In 1936, Mr. Johnson was loaned by the League to accept an assignment as Assistant Federal Director of White-Collar and Skilled Negro Workers Survey, and in 1938, he was appointed senior personnel officer of the National Youth Administration. His most recent federal assignment, 1941 to 1943, was Regional Chief, Minorities Activities, War Manpower Commission, Philadelphia.

Mr. Johnson, in returning to the League staff, brings a wide experience on a nation-wide basis in dealing with the industrial problems of Negro wage-earners.

Doctor Heningburg comes to the National Urban League on leave from the North Carolina College for Negroes where he served as Assistant to the President and later as Head of the Department of Education.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, he studied at Grinnell College as a four-year recipient of one of the earliest fellowships awarded by Julius Rosenwald. After two years of teaching he studied and travelled in Europe for two years. Later, as Director of the Academic Department at Tuskegee, he introduced the program of vocational guidance which is now used in that institution.

In 1930 he served as Interpreter of the Hoover Education Commission in Haiti. When Tuskegee decided to choose its first personnel director, Doctor Heningburg was elected for the position. During his stay in North Carolina, he was prominent in civic affairs and in race relations.

He is a charter member of "Adventures in Applied Christianity," an interdenominational student conference. He is Secretary of the Control Committee of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and has been a member of the Executive Committee of that organization for the past two years.

Two office assistants, Marjorie Greene and Elizabeth Bowser, will do stenographic and clerical work in the department. Miss Greene is in New York on leave for a year from her work as secretary to Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, and Miss Bowser worked in the statistical department of DeLissa Brothers, a New York advertising firm.

Completing the personnel of the Industrial Relations Department are Ruth Allen King, Secretary to the Director, and Ann Tanneyhill, secretary of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance, both of whom have been on the National staff since 1929.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN RACE RELATIONS

## But, Urban League Report Says, Stress of Conflict Has Multiplied Problems

MAY 6 1943

## JOBS FOR NEGROES URGED

## Failure to Use More of Them in War Plants Held Matter of National Concern

MAY 6 1943

Inter-racial cooperation was practiced in this country on an unprecedented scale during the first war year, according to the annual report, made public yesterday, of the National Urban League, an organization for social service among Negroes. At the same time, it held, inter-racial problems have increased under the stress of wartime conditions.

William H. Baldwin, president, said in a foreword that the relations of the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States to the public demand for full use of manpower resources for total war is a matter of "serious national concern."

"These millions of colored men and women," he adds, "are so thoroughly loyal that they not only seek but demand a real partnership in winning the war. Where they are put off or blocked, impatience rises and resentment smolders. Where they do not get ahead, the result all too frequently is a stirring up of deeply held prejudices. North and South, East and West, country and city, inter-racial relations are approaching a tension where only wise guidance can (if anything can) forestall serious incidents."

The report itself, prepared by Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, declared that the mood and resolution of Negro Americans have "sobered and stiffened" during the war, and that their spokesmen have put more emphasis on problems of democracy than on "race" as such.

MAY 6

### Emphasis Is Shifted

With 500,000 Negroes under arms or in training and with hundreds of thousands more in vital war jobs, he went on, Negro leadership could not have done anything else but broaden the scope of its objectives to include the whole welfare of the American community while protecting the special interests of Negroes.

MAY 6 1943

Throughout the country, he said, the Urban League movement has worked hard to the end that "no thoughtless or sinister influence to dampen the desire of Negro Americans for democratic victory" or to "inhibit" the strength they can bring to that cause.

"The influence of the League's leadership," he said, "has been placed against cynicism and defeatism within the ranks of Negroes, as well as against that blind racial prejudice that puts barriers in the way of Negroes as they come to their country's defense."

In Washington and in key cities throughout the nation, he went on, the League has acted as "a trouble-shooter in solving knotty racial problems."

"We have fought against attempts in war industry to extend the physical segregation of Negro workers from whites," he said. "We have insisted upon housing for Negro workers in all war industry centers on the highest possible, rather than on the lowest, plane of interracial relationships. We have pointed out mistakes and weaknesses in organizing Negro civilians for various defense programs."

He added that the League has worked not only to urge war employers to use qualified Negro labor, but also to train Negro applicants and improve their work attitude and performance.

### Increase in Difficulties

Difficulties have been increased, he said, because many Negroes have become cynical or even indifferent about the war because of "disillusioning experiences" in the past two years, and many are resentful. The League has taken on itself the responsibility, he went on, to remind the Negro community that "blind hatred is a dangerous social weapon," and at the same time to keep public opinion alive to the dependence of world democracy upon interracial democracy at home.

Discussing "the wartime challenges and the job ahead," he said: "Too many white American are still indifferent or blind toward the Negro's attempts to enter the war effort without restriction. Too many Negro Americans are lethargic regarding their responsibilities, or skeptical regarding their opportunities. Too many employers still bar Negro workers or restrict their use; and too often labor unions make only grudging concessions to Negro applicants—or exclude them entirely from membership and employment. Too many Negroes remain indifferent to the opportunities for job training and advancement that the war emergency has brought."

MAY 6 1943

Mr. Granger paid tribute to the press, saying that its support has been "of inestimable value to the league's program," and said that various governmental agencies and bureaus, employers and labor leaders had cooperated with the league to bring about enlightened employment policies and reduce racial discrimination.

In an appeal for funds to carry on the work of the league, he said its goal for 1943 is a budget twice as large as in 1942, when the league had an income of $56,250.

# Urban League Bulletin

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

More than 30 students in the Booker T. Washington High Evening school competed for membership in the spelling honorary society Thursday night. During the previous years, the school has held the honor of being the only city school to hold the city spelling championship for seven years.

The students inducted into the spelling honorary society were James L. Anderson, Sara Slaton, Jenie F. James, Mary G. Burson, Nina B. Stephens, Florence Pinkston, Emma Martin, Oscar Billingslea, Herbert Haygood, Harriett Myer, J. S. Ward, Cicero Martin, Anna Welch, Henrietta James and Sallie Burson.

It is interesting to note that Sara Slaton, Florence Pinkston, Emma Martin, Oscar Billingslea, J. S. Ward, Nina B. Stephens and Mary G. Burson had the highest scores and for seven years have helped Washington High to hold the silver loving cup.

Principal C. L. Gideons will induct the honored students tomorrow night.

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Robert A. Thompson Jr., vocational secretary, Atlanta Urban League, is urging men and women to take advantage of the training at the Aircraft Training School offered at Booker T. Washington High school. Men who have experience in auto mechanics and who want training and work in the aircraft industry are requested to call the Atlanta Urban League immediately. These jobs are open to men who are over 38 and those who have either a 3-A or 4-F classification.

Mechanic learners will be paid $90 per month while receiving training at Tuskegee. On completing the training, they will be given jobs at salaries much higher.

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For the first time in history, Negro women are now being employed in skilled jobs in the Washington Navy Yard. Within recent months more than 300 specially trained machine workers and mechanic helpers have been given jobs at wages averaging $45 per week and more workers being employed at the rate of 50 a month.

This development resulted from the efforts of the National Youth Administration and the project manager and staff of the NYA War Production Training School at 1327 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This school, now working on a 24-hour basis, offers free training for jobs now in demand in the war production battle on the home front.

The school is under the direction of J. P. Bond Jr., project manager, who was formerly in charge of the NYA program for Negroes in North Carolina.

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Among the women technicians who have been appointed in the United States Department of Agriculture is Carra Dell Owens, of Houston, Texas, the first Negro woman to receive such an assignment.

She has been assigned to the pathological division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and is preparing culture media for bacteriological purposes. These media are used largely in identifying various infectious diseases of livestock, including tuberculosis.

According to a recent release from the U. S. Office of Education, Juliette V. Phifer, first Negro to be awarded an official exchange fellowship for study in one of the other American republics under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, will do research in Haiti in the field of education. On leave from her position as principal of Newbold Laboratory School, Fayetteville Teachers' College, Fayetteville, N. C., she will reside in Haiti for nine months to make a survey of education in the rural and village areas of that country.

Ellen Irene Diggs, secretary to Dr. DuBois, of Atlanta University, received one of the 17 grants for research at universities and libraries in Latin America awarded by the Institute of International Education, New York city. Assigned to the University of Havana, her fellowship provides living expenses for a maximum of 10 months.

Urban League Bulletin
Atlanta, Georgia
The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

MAY 6 1943

The Urban League includes as a part of its program co-operation with agencies concerned with improving racial friendship. In the motion of its own special problems it follows the policy of bringing white and Negro leaders together to constructively discuss those problems which must be solved to effect both races. An example of this type of service is the following letter one

of many similar communications, to Clifford E. Minton, executive secretary of the Urban League of Greater Little Rock, Arkansas:

"I have read your sixth annual report of the Urban League activities and find it most interesting.

"In my opinion you have covered the ground well, and please accept my compliments on your good work.

"During the past year much improvement has been brought about with reference to racial conditions in Little Rock, and I attribute this improvement in a large part to the soundness of your policies in dealing with controversial subjects.

"In the future conditions may arise which will bring about mutual problems, and in this connection may I solicit your continued confidence in any matters involving military personnel at this camp? I believe that you know me well enough to be assured that you may call upon me at any time that we may have matters in common to settle.

"Thank you again for sending me your report.

"Very sincerely yours,
"G. C. GRAHAM,
"Colonel, Infantry.
"Commanding Camp Joseph T. Robinson."

# Urban League Bulletin

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understandipa.*

According to an announcement by Dr. James F. Hackney, Atlanta director of public health, Atlanta has been provided a definite program for expansion of the venereal disease control program for Negroes. The plan was formulated by representatives of Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb counties and the state health department. The program will provide opening health center of the west side of the city for the treatment of venereal cases, primarily among Negroes. The definite location is not set.

Plans for expansion will be submitted immediately to United States Public Health Service officials for their approval and participation. Mayor Hartsfield has indorsed the program.

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The campaign of the colored division of the Atlanta Red Cross and roll call went over the top, according to an announcement by G. E. DeLorme, divisional chairman. Approximately $2,000 had been accounted for and membership donations were still coming in.

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Thirty-seven persons, including students and faculty members of Spelman College, were the first Atlantans Tuesday to contribute to the special Red Cross blood bank.

Three Red Cross doctors, aided by nurses and nurses' aides, took blood from donors. Contributions were taken at the Spelman Infirmary.

An office has been set up in the University Homes Administration building, 668 West Fair street, Room 211. Healthy persons between the ages of 18 and 20 who are willing to dorate blood may contact Mrs. Marjorie G. Mackey by telephoning Jackson 5281.

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Many teachers poured into the city for the annual two-day session of the Georgia State Teachers' and Educational Association, which opened Thursday night at the city auditorium. The theme of the session was "Education for Victory and Peace."

Among the educators who spoke at the sessions were Dr. Am rose Caliver, Washington, D. C.; President Buell Gallagher, Talladega College; Dr. W. A. Watson, United States Public Welfare and Health Service; Dr. H. M. Bond, Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Rev. Williams H. Borders. Jesse O. Thomas and other state and government officials.

A special feature of the cultural side was the presentation of Murial Rahn, guest artist, who rendered three difficult numbers (a) "Ritorno Vincitor," from "Aida"; (b) "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," and (3) "The Green Day."

Other musical numbers consisted of selections by the Washington High school band, the Howard teachers' chorus and a mixed quartet from the Washington High school.

# Urban League Bulletin

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

The southern division of the National Urban League has appointed a planning committee to serve in an advisory capacity to the director of this division. This committee consists of the following personnel: Dr. Ira De A. Reid, department of sociology, Atlanta University, chairman; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College; Forrester B. Washington, director Atlanta University school of social work; Alonzo G. Moron, manager University Homes, and Lyle R. Chubb, research director, citizens' fact-finding movement. It will be enlarged by additional members representing labor and industrial management.

The committee is now directing its attention toward the development of plans for meeting community organizational problems including recreation, housing, family welfare and other important situations. In view of the growing shortage of man power, the southern division is giving serious attention to measures of co-operation with local governmental and private agencies concerned with this matter. This co-operation will include problems concerned with recruitment and the maintenance of morale and efficiency.

There is also some tendency toward a growing migration of younger Negro workers seeking opportunities in other sections of the country. This is another problem that is receiving the attention of the southern division and its local affiliates. Indications are as industrial plants expand in southern areas combined with the selective service requirements continuous attention must be given to industrial man-power needs.

The long experience of the Urban League movement places it in an excellent position to render these services. They are already being utilized in many areas by governmental, private industries and social agencies. Its most recent contributions have been in assisting large corporations faced with the shortage of labor. It is now preparing to make several community organization studies at the request of local councils of social agencies.

The Urban League includes as a part of its program co-operation with agencies concerned with improving racial friendship. In the promotion of its own special program it follows the policy of bringing white and Negro leadership together to constructively meet those problems which mutually affect both races. An example of this type of service is shown by the following letter, one of many similar communications, to Clifford E. Minton, executive secretary of the Urban League of Greater Little Rock, Arkansas:

"I have read your sixth annual report of the Urban League activities and find it most interesting.

"In my opinion you have covered the ground well, and please accept my compliments on your good work.

"During the past year much improvement has been brought about with reference to racial conditions in Little Rock, and I attribute this improvement in a large part to the soundness of your policies in dealing with controversial subjects.

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"Thank you again for sending me your report.

"Very sincerely yours,
"G. C. GRAHAM,
"Colonel, Infantry.
"Commanding Camp Joseph T. Robinson."

## URBAN LEAGUE CHARTERED

**Negro Community Welfare Group Changes Its Name Here**

A state charter has been issued which changes the name of the negro Community Welfare League, Inc., to the Memphis Urban League, Inc., and henceforth duties of the organizaiton will deal with development of negro institutions in the Memphis area.

The Community Welfare League was organized in 1932 by Dr. E. T. Atwell of the National Recreation Association. In 1935 the association became associated with the Urban League, but had difficulites in promoting their program.

Benjamin F. Bell Jr., league secretary, said the new affiliation means that the league will work at promoting employment opportunities, community organization, health, housing facilities, educational and cultural advancement of the negro population of this section.


# Urban League Bulletin

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*


The National Urban League has phasis on problems of democracy. do with race re
just issued its 1942 annual report. The report also shows that "white community organ
The emphasis of the report is con- more and vilian defense
cerned with the contribution made with that of Negroes for correct- that it has
by the Negro American popula- ing situations where racial dis- assistance to
tion to the cause of victory in the crimination threatens not only the War Man-Power C
war. The report also records the chance of winning a demo- fice of Civilian
gains made by the Negro in over- cratic victory." ployment Practi
coming major problems affecting Concurrently, responsible Na- tional Housing
his welfare and the improvement gro leadership has broadened the Committee on Ho
of interracial friendship. scope of its objective to include the American
It is significant that the report the welfare of the whole com- Manag
points out that munity while recognizing the need
have been laying for meeting special situations in-
problems of "face" and more em- volving the Negro.
The report shows that half a
lar literature de
s made valuable con-
scientific and popu-
e dealing with the

# CHINESE WOMAN GUEST SPEAKER

## Christian Student To Address Negro Youth Conference

Miss Kung Pu-Sheng, one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese student Christian movement, will be the featured speaker at the closing session of the greater Birmingham Negro Youth Conference at 3 p.m. Sunday at St. John's A. M. E. Church. The conference is an annual event under the sponsorship of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and will devote many sessions to the question of increasing the contribution of Negro youth in all phases of the war program.

Miss Kung is a graduate of the St. Mary's Girls' Middle School at Shanghai and of Yenching University, Peiping. She was in college during Japan's repeated encroachments in North China and was active in the student demonstration of that period.

After one year as Y. W. C. A. secretary in the rural center at Tachang, near Shanghai, Miss Kung became student secretary of the Shanghai Y. W. C. A. in September, 1937. Meanwhile war had come to China in July and colleges and universities started on their westward trek. Miss Kung plunged into the problems of refugee students, thousands of whom were passing through Shanghai.

Serving as chairman of the Chinese delegation to the World Conference of Christian Youth in Amsterdam in July, 1939, Miss Kung attended the third world assembly of the World Student Asssociation in Paris while in Europe. During 1941-42 she studied at Union Theological Seminary, receiving her M.A. degree in religious education.

During the past Summer and early Fall, the Chinese youth leader attended the conferences of the student Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. at Talladega. She is now on a tour of colleges and universities throughout the country. Her subject for Sunday's meeting will be "Resistance and Reconstruction."

Miss Kung will also take part in the United Nations' Church service which will take place at 11 a.m. Sunday at the same church as the afternoon session.

# Attends Mexico Youth Parley

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 5 — Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Southern Negro Youth congress, left last week for Mexico City, as a delegate to the Western Hemisphere Youth for Victory conference.

The conference, to be held in Mexico City, will bring together youth leaders from Cuba, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and the United States.

Mr. Burnham will bring greetings from the Negro youth of the South and will pledge cooperation with the youth of the Western Hemisphere in the struggle against Hitlerism.

The conference is sponsored by President Batista of Cuba, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Workers of Latin America, Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, Ambassador of the United States to Venezuela and other prominent persons. President Camacho of Mexico addressed the opening session on July 28.

# Smithfield Youth Center Dedicated

Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRMINGH M, Ala.—Heralding the recent opening of the Smithfield Youth Center of the Southern Negro Youth Congress as a significant occasion, Wilbur Hollins, president of the local branch of the NAACP, declared, "The opening of the Smithfield Youth Center is especially important when we consider the kind of world in which we are living today—a world where all the democratic nations are struggling against fascism, a nation where the Negro people are struggling for full participation on an equal basis in the nation's war program and a Southland where our problems as Negroes are still manifold."

Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, expressed the five phases of activity to be undertaken at the Center as (1) recreation and sports; (2) cultural activities; (3) Negro history; (4) current events and (5) war services.

# Burnham Attends Youth Conference In Mexico City

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, attended as a delegate the Western Hemisphere Youth for Victory Conference held in Mexico City, July 28-31. The conference brought together youth leaders from Cuba, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Columbia, Panama, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and the United States.

Mr. Burnham has been in his present position for two years. He is a graduate of City College, New York, and has had wide experience with youth and civic organizations in the north and south.

**THE SPONSORS**

The conference is sponsored by President Batista of Cuba, Vicente Lombaro Toledano, president of the Confederation of Workers of Latin America, Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Dr Frank P. Corrigan, ambassabor of the United States of Venezuela and other prominent persons President Camacho of Mexico addressed the opening session or July 28.

# SOUTHERNERS HEAR APPEAL FOR UNITY

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 15—Representatives of the leading white youth organizations of this city listened on Friday, April 2, to a challenge that they become increasingly active in demanding the rights of Negro young men and women to participate on an equal basis in all phases of the war program. The occasion was an adress delivered by Louis E. Burnham, Organizational Secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, at a public meeting sponsored by the Birmingham Victory Youth Council in celebration of International Youth Week. The commemoration of the week, which was observed by youth organizations in all the Allied Nations, was officially endorsed in a proclamation issued by Mayor [illegible] Green of Birmingham.

The meeting was held in the First Methodist Church and was attended by representatives of the Catholic Youth Organization, YMCA, YMHA, Epworth League and other organizations. Also appearing on the program were representatives of the WACS, WAVES, SPARS, Army Air Forces, the CIO, and the Red Cross.

41-1943 Youth Victory Council

# Part In Winning War, Peace Theme Of Young People's Rally

## Meeting To Be Held At First Methodist Church Planned To Observe Worldwide Youth Week

Youth's part in winning the war—and planning a peaceful world to come—will be the theme gathering young people of Birmingham to an open rally in observance of International Youth Week, to be held Friday night at the First Methodist Church.

Sponsored by the citywide Youth Victory Council, the rally will begin presentation of the first of a lineup of speakers at 7:30 p.m.

Speakers who will discuss the attitude of youth in wartime will be headed by Miss Mary Eoyang, Chinese student from Huntingdon College in Montgomery, and talks will also be made by Michael Ross, representing Trade Unions; Louis Burnham, of the Southern Negro Youth Conference, and representatives from the Waac, Waves and Birmingham Army Air Base.

Youth Victory Council—sponsor of the rally—represents more than 2,000 young people of the city through the organizations it includes. Among these are Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, Hi-Y, Y. M. C. A., Catholic Youth, Junior Hadassah, Liberty Belles, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. H. A., A. Z. A., Methodist Youth Fellowship, Baptist Student Union, and Theta Rho Sorority.

First organized this Winter, the council is the only youth corps in the country which has been recognized as an official branch of the Office of Civilian Defense. Certificates of membership in the Citizens' Service Corps are to be presented Friday night by Mrs. George Lewis Bailes to all organizations represented in the council.

Endorsement of the meeting and official proclamation of this as Youth Week in Birmingham have come from Mayor W. Cooper Green.

Since its organization, Youth Victory Council has secured 350 blood donors, contributed 250 books to Victory Book Campaign, sponsored two War Bond rallies and currently presents a radio program at 4:30 p.m., each Saturday over WBRC in behalf of OWI.

Educational programs on current war news are presented at bimonthly meetings, held at the Y. M. C. A. on first and third Wednesdays.

All young people or representatives of interested youth organizations have been invited to attend Friday night's rally. Officers of the corps are Mrs. Pauline Thomas Dobbs, chairman; Lorna Furbush, secretary, and Leo Cain, treasurer.